

NEW ENGLANDS PROSPECT.

A true, lively, and experimentall
description of that part of *America*, com-
monly called NEW ENGLAND: dis-
covering the state of that Country, both as
it stands to our new-come *English* Plan-
ters; and to the old Native
Inhabitants.

Laying down that which may both en-
rich the knowledge of the mind-travelling
Reader, or benefit the future Voyager.

By WILLIAM VVOOD.



LONDON,
Printed by *John Dawson*, and are to be sold by *John Bellamy*
at his shop, at the three Golden Lyons in *Corne-*
hill, neere the *Royal Exchange*,
1639.

ENGLANDS PROSPECT

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William V. V. V.

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Printed by
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1832



To the Right Worshipfull, my
much honoured friend, Sir WILLIAM
ARMYNE, Knight and Baronet.

Noble Sir.



He good assurance of your native worth, and thrice generous disposition, as also the continuall manifestation of your bounteous favour, and love towards my selfe in particular, hath so bound my thankfull acknowledgement, that I count it the least part of my service to present the first fruits of my farre fetcht experience, to the kinde acceptance of your charitable hands: well knowing, that though this my worke owne not worth enough to deserve your patronage, yet such is your benigne humanity, that I am confident you will daigne it your protection, under which it willingly shrowdes it selfe. And as it is reported of that man whose name was *Alexander*, being a cowardly milke-sop by nature, yet hearing of the valiant courage of that magnificent *Hero*, *Alexander* the Great, whose name he bore; he thenceforth became stout and valorous: and as he was animated by having the very name of puissant *Alexander*; so shall these my weake and feeble labours, receive life and courage by the patronage of your much esteemed self;

The Epistle Dedicatory.

whereby they shall be able to out-face the keenest fangs of a blacke mouth'd *Momus*. For from hence the world may conclude, that either there was some worthin the booke, that caused so wise a person to looke upon it, and to vouchsafe to owne it, or else if they suppose that in charity he fostred it, as being a poore helpeles brat, they may thence learne to doe so likewise. If here I should take upon mee the usuall straine of a soothing Epistolizer, I should (though upon better grounds than many) sound forth a full mouth'd encomiasticke of your incomparable worth: but though your deserts may justly challenge it, yet I know your vertuous modesty would not thank me for it; and indeed your own actions are the best *Heralds* of your owne prayse, which in spite of envy it selfe must speake you Wise and truely Noble: and I for my part, if I may but present any thing, which either for its profit or delight may obtaine your favourable approbation, I have already reaped the harvest of my expectation: onely I must desire you to pardon my bold presumption, as thus to make your well deserving name, the frontispeece to so rude and ill deserving frame. Thus wishing a confluence of all blessings both of the throne and foot-stoole, to be multiplied upon your selfe, and your vertuous Consort, my very good Lady, together with all the Stemmes of your Noble family, I take my leave and rest,

*Your Worships to serve
and be commanded.*

W. W.



To the Reader.

Courteous Reader,



Hough I will promise thee no such voluptuous discourse, as many have made upon a scanter subject, (though they have travailed no further than the smoke of their owne native chimnies) yet dare I presume to present thee with the very true, and faithfull relation of some few yeares travels and experience, wherein I would bee loath to broach any thing which may puzzle thy beleefe, and so justly draw upon my selfe, that unjust aspersiō commonly laid on travellers; of whom many say, They may lye by authority, because none can controule them, which Proverbe had surely his original from the sleepey beleefe of many a home-bred Dormouse, who comprehends not either the raritie or possibility of those things he sees not: to whom the most classick relations seem riddles and paradoxes: of whom it may bee sayd as once of Diogenes, that because hee circled himselfe in the circumference of a tubbe, hee therefore contemned the Port and Pallace of Alexander, which hee knew not. So there are many a tub-brain'd Cynicke, who because any thing stranger than ordinary, is too large for the strait keopes of his apprehension, he peremptorily concludes it is a lye: But I decline this sort of thicke-witted readers, and dedicate the mite of my endeavours to my more credulous, ingenious, and lesse censorious Country-men, for whose sakes I undertooke this worke: and I did it the rather, because there have some relations

To the Reader.

perfect; as also because there have beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Country, even from the sulphurous breath of every base ballad-monger: wherefore to perfect the one, and take off the other, I have layd downe the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it, as being my dwelling place where I have lived these foure yeares, and intend God willing to retorne shortly againe; But my conscience is to me a thousand witnesses, that what I speake is the very truth, and this will informe thee almost as fully concerning it, as if thou wentest over to see it. Now whereas I have written the latter part of this relation concerning the Indians in a more light and facetious stile, than the former: because their carriage and behaviour hath afforded more matter of mirth and laughter, than gravity and wisdom: and therefore I have inserted many passages of mirth concerning them, to spice the rest of my more serious discourse, and to make it more pleasant. Thus thou mayest in two or three houres travaile over a few leaves, see and know that, which cost him that writ it, yeares and travaile over Sea and land, before he knew it; and therefore I hope thou wilt accept it: which shall be my full reward, as it was my whole ambition, and so I rest,

Thine bound in what I may,

W. W.



To the Author, his singular good

Friend, Mr. William Wood.

THankes to thy travell, and thy selfe, who hast
Much knowledge in so small roome, comptly plac't,
And thine experience thus a Mount dost make,
From whence we may New Englands Prospe& take,
Though many thousands distant: wherefore thou
Thy selfe shalt sit upon mount Prayse her brow.
For if the man that shall the short cut find,
Vnto the Indies, shall for that be shrin'd:
Sure thou deserwest then no small prayse, who,
So short cut to New England here dost shew:
And if than this small thanks thou getst no more
Of thankes I then will say the world's growne poore.

FINIS.

S. W.

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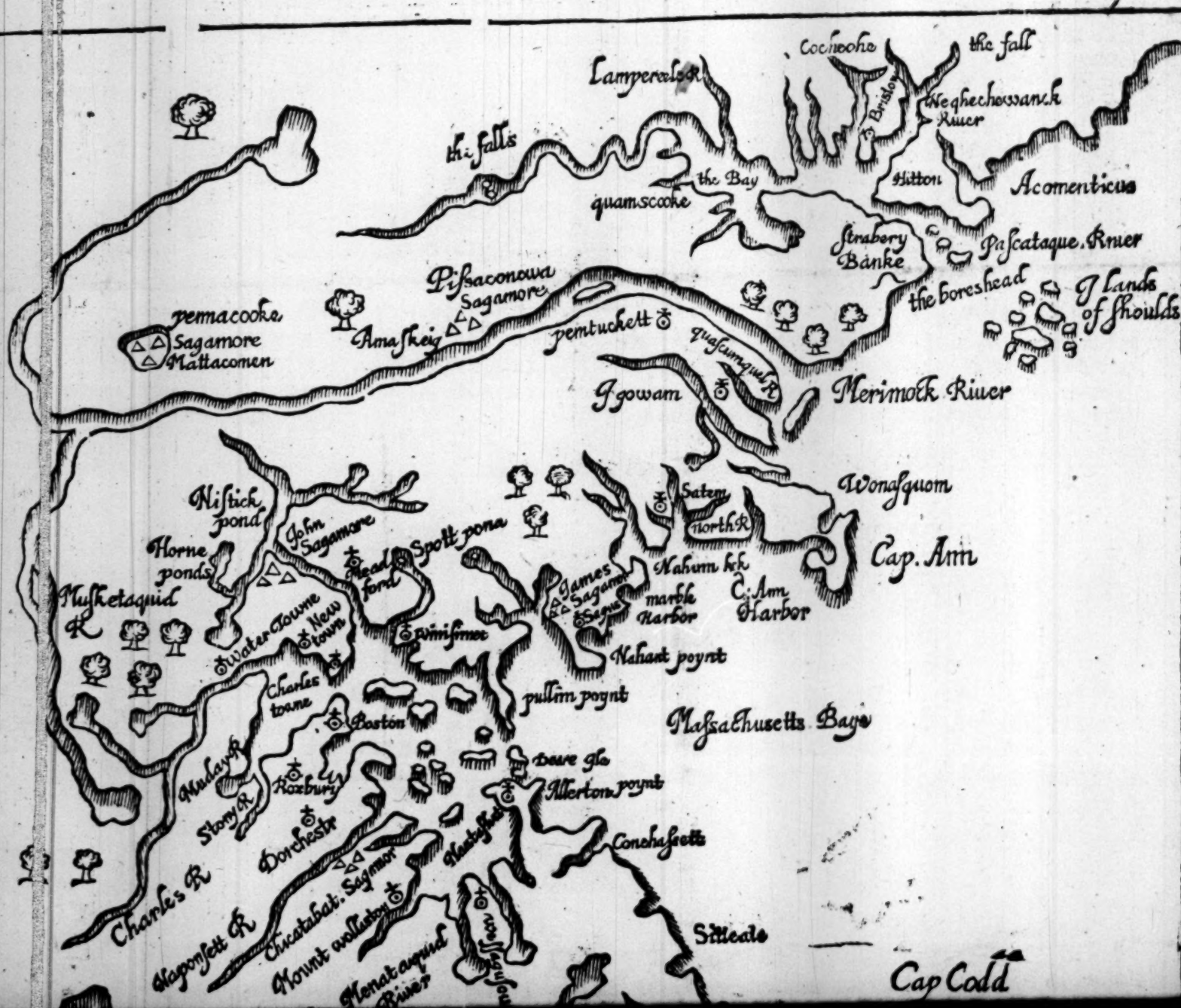
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the great Lakes which are not far from one another, and are

Planted this yeare, 1639.





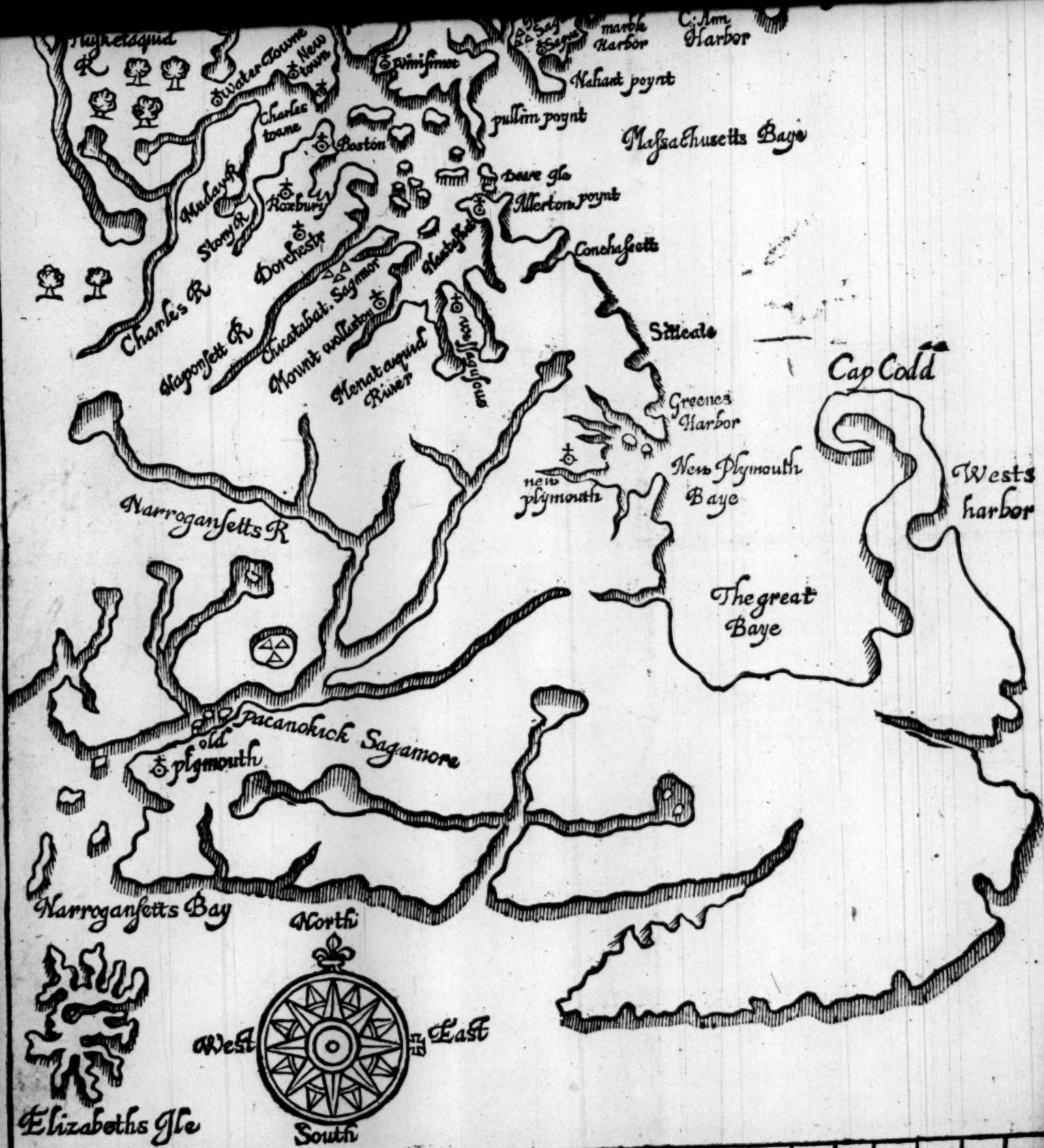
NEW ENGLANDS PROSPECT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Bayes, Harbours, and Inlets.

HOr as much as the Kings most excellent Maiesty hath beene graciously pleased by the grant of his Letters Patents; at first to give life to the Plantations of *New England*, and hath daily likewise by his Favours and Royall protection cherished their growing hopes; whereby many of his Maiesties faithfull subjects have been imboldned to venture persons, states, and indevours, to the enlargement of his Dominions in that Westerne Continent: Wherefore I thought fit (for the further encouragement of those that hereafter, either by purse or person shall helpe forward the Plantation,) to set forth these few observations out of my personall and experimentall knowledge.

The Place whereon the *English* have built their Colonies, is judged by those who have best skill in discovery, either to bee an Island, surrounded on the North side with the spacious River *Cannada*, and on the South with *Hudsons* River, or else a *Peninsula*, these two Rivers over-lapping one another, having their rise from the great Lakes which are not farre off one another, as the *Indians*



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doe certainly informe us. But it is not my intent to wander farre from our Patent; wherefore I referre you to the thrice memorable discoverer of those parts, Captaine *Smith*, who hath likewise fully described the Southerne and North-east part of *New England*, with the noted head-lands, Capes, Harbours, Rivers, Ponds, and lakes, with the nature of the Soyle, and commodities both by Sea and Land, &c. with the degrees of forty one and forty five.

The Bay of *Massachusetts* lyeth under the degree of forty two and forty three, bearing South-west from the Land end of *England*: at the bottome whereof are situated most of the *English* plantations: This Bay is both safe, spacious, and deepe, free from such cockling Seas as runne upon the Coast of *Ireland*, and in the Channels of *England*: there be no stiffe running Currents, or Rockes, Shelves, Batres, Quicklands. The Mariners having sayled two or three Leagues toward the bottome, may behold the two Capes embracing their welcome Ships in their Armes, which thrust themselves out into the Sea in forme of a halfe-moone, the surrounding shore being high, and shewing many white Cliffes, in a most pleasant prospect, with divers places of low land, out of which divers Rivers vent themselves into the Ocean, with many openings, where is good harbouring for Ships of any burthen; so that if an unexpected storme or crosse wind should barre the Mariner from recouering his desired port, he may reach other Harbours, as *Plimouth*, *Cape Ann*, *Salem*, *Marvill Head*; all which afford good ground for anchorage; being likewise land-locked from winde and Seas. The chiefe and usuall Harbour, is the still Bay of *Massachusetts*, which is close aboard the plantations, in which most of our ships come to anchor, being the nearest their mart, and usuall place of landing of Passengers; it is a safe and a pleasant Harbour within, having but one common and safe entrance, and that not very broad, there scarce being roome for 3. Ships to come in board and board at a time, but being once within, there is roome for the Anchorage of 500. Ships.

This Harbour is made by a great company of Islands. whose high Cliffes shouder out the boilltrous Seas, yet may easily deceiue any unskillfull Pilote; presenting many faire openings and broad founds, which afford too shallow waters for Ships, though navigable for boates and small pinnaces. The entrance into the great Haven is called *Nantasket*; which is two Leagues from *Boston*; this place of it selfe is a very good Haven, where shippes commonly cast Anchor, untill winde and Tyde serve them for other places,

from hence they may sayle to the River of *Wessagusset*, *Napowset*, *Charles* River, and *Misticke* River, on which Rivers be seated many Townes. In many of these fore-named harbours, the Sea-men having spent their old store of Wood and water, may have fresh supplies from the adjacent Islands, with good timber to repaire their weather-beaten Ships: Here likewise may be had Masts or Yards, being store of such Trees as are usefull for the same purpose.

C H A P. II.

Of the Seasons of the yeare, Winter and Summer, together with the Heate, Cold, Snow, Raine, and the effects of it.

FOr that part of the Country wherein most of the *English* have their habitations: it is for certaine the best ground and sweetest Climate in all those parts, bearing the name of *New England*, agreeing well with the temper of our *English* bodies, being high land, and sharpe Ayre, and though most of our *English* Townes border upon the Seacoast, yet are they not often troubled with Mists, or unwholesome fogges, or cold weather from the Sea, which lyes East and South from the Land. And whereas in *England* most of the cold windes and w. athers come from the Sea, and those situations are counted most unwholesome, that are neare the Sea-coast, in that Country it is not so, but otherwise; for in the extremitie of winter, the North-east and Southwinde comming from the Sea, produceth warme weather, and bringing in the warme-working waters of the Sea, loosneth the frozen Bayes, carrying away their Ice with their Tides, melting the Snow, and thawing the ground; onely the North-west winde comming over the Land is a cause of extreame cold weather, being alwayes accompanied with deepe Snowes and bitter Frost, so that in two or three dayes the Rivers are passable for horse and man. But as it is an Axiome in Nature, *Nullum violentum est perpetuum*, No extremes last long, so this cold winde blowes seldom above three dayes together, after which the weather is more tolerable, the Aire being nothing so sharpe, but peradventure in foure or five dayes after this cold messenger will blow afresh, commanding every man to his house, forbidding any to outface him without prejudice to their noses. But it may be objected, that it is too cold a country for our *English* men, who have bin accustomed to a warmer Climate: to which it may be answered, (*Ubi levatur hyems*) There

is Wood good store, and better cheape to build warme houses, and make good fires, which makes the winter lesse tedious: and moreover, the extremity of this cold weather lasteth but for two months or ten weeks, beginning in *December*, and breaking up the tenth day of *February*, which hath beene a passage very remarkable, that for ten or a dozen yeares the weather hath held himselfe so his day, unlocking his ycie Bayes and Rivers, which are never frozen againe the same yeare, except there be some small frost untill the middle of *March*. It is observed by the *Indians* that every tenth yeare there is little or no winter, which hath beene twice observed of the *English*; the yeare of new *Plimouth* mens arrivall was no winter in comparision; and in the tenth yeare after likewise, when the great company settled themselves in *Massachusetts Bay*, was a very milde season, little frost, and lesse Snow, but cleare serene weather, few North-west winds, which was a great mercy to the *English* somning over so rawly and uncomfortably provided, wanting all utensils and provisions which belonged to the well-being of planters: and whereas many died at the beginning of the plantations, it was not because the Country was unhealthfull, but because their bodies were corrupted with sea-diet, which was naught, the beefe and Pork being tainted, their Butter and Cheefe corrupted, their Fish rotten, and voyage long, by reason of crosse winds, so that winter approaching before they could get warme houses, and the searching sharpnes of that purer Climat. creeping in at the crannies of their crazed bodies, caused death and sicknesse; but their harmes having taught future voyagers more wisdom, in shipping good provision for sea, and finding Warne houses at landing, find health in both. It hath bin observed, that of five or sixe hundred passengers in one yeare, not above three have died at Sea, having their health likewise at land. But to returne to the matter in hand, daily observations make it apparant, that the peircing cold of that Country produceth not so many noysome effects, as the raw winters of *England*. In publike assemblies it is strange to heare a man sneeze or cough, as ordinarily they doe in old *England*; yet not to smother any thing, lest you judg me too partiall in seeing good of the Country, and not bad; rue it is, that some venturing too nakedly in extremity of cold, being more fool-hardy then wise, have for a time lost the use of their feete, others the use of their fingers; but time and Surgery afterwards recovered them. Some have had their over-growne beards so frozen together, that

that they could not get their strong water-bottles in to their mouthe, I never heard of any that utterly perished at land with cold, saving one *English* man, and an *Indian*, who going together a Fowling, the morning being faire at their setting out, afterwards a terrible storme arising, they intended to returne home & but the storme being in their faces, and they not able to with-stand it, were frozen to death, the *Indian* having gained three flight-shot more of his journey homeward, was found reared up against a tree with his *Aqua-vit* bottle at his head. A second passage (concerning which many thinke hardly of the Countrey in regard of the cold) was the miscarriage of a boat at sea; certaine men having intended a voyage to new *Plimouth*, setting sayle towards night, they wanted time to fetch it being constrained to put into another harbour, where being negligent of the well mooring of their Boate, a strong wind coming from the shore in the night, loosned their Mill-locke, and drove them to Sea, without sight of land, before they had awaked out of sleepe; but seeing the eminent danger, such as were not benumbed with cold, shipt out their Oares, shaping their course for *Cape God*, where the *Indians* met them, who buried the dead, and caried the Boate with the living to *Plimouth*, where some of them died, and some recovered. These things may fright some, but being that there hath beene many passages of the like nature in our *English* Climate, it canot dishearten such as seriously consider it, seeing likewise that their owne ruines sprung from their owne negligence.

The Country is not so extreamely cold, unlesse it be when the North-west winde is high, at other times it is ordinary for Fishermen to goe to Sea in *Iannary* and *February*, in which time they get more Fish, and better than in Summer, onely observing to reach some good Harbours before night, whereby good fires they sleepe as well and quietly, (having their maine sayle tented at their backes, to shelter them from the wind) as if they were at home. To relate how some *English* bodies have borne out cold, will (it may be, startle beliefe of some, it being so strange, yet not so strange, as true. A certaine man being something distracted, broke away from his keeper, and runing into the wood could not be found with much seeking after; but foure dayes being expired, hee returned, to appearance as well in body, as at his egress, and in minde much better: for a mad man to hit home through the unbeaten woods, was strange, but to live without meate

or drinke in the deepe of Winter, stranger, and yet returne home bettered, was most strange : but if truth may gaine beleefe, you may behold a more superlatiue strangenesse. A certaine Maid in the extreame of cold weather, (as it fell out) took an uncertaine iourney, in her intent short, not aboue foure miles, yet long in event, for losing her way, she wandred sixe or seaven dayes in most bitter weather, not hauing one bit of bread to strengthen her, sometimes a fresh spring quenched her thirst, which was all the refreshment she had: the snow being upon the ground at first, she might have trackt her owne foot-steps backe againe, but wanting that understanding, she wandred till God by his speciall providence brought her to the place she went from, where she lives to this day.

The hard Winters are commonly the fore-runners of pleasant Spring-times, and fertile Summers, being judged likewise to make much for the health of our *English* bodies : It is found to be more healthfull for such as shall adventure thither, to come towards Winter, than the hot Summer ; the Climate in winter is commonly cold and dry, the Snow lies long, which is thought to be no small nourishing to the ground. For the *Indians* burning it to suppress the under-wood, which else would grow all over the Countrey, the Snow falling not long after, keepe the ground warme, and with his melting conueighs the ashes into the pores of the earth, which doth fatten it. It hath beene observed, that *English* Wheat, and Rye proues better, which is Winter sowne, and is kept warme by the Snow, than that which is sowne in the Spring. The Summers be hotter than in *England* ; because of their more Southerne latitude, yet are they tolerable ; being often cooled with fresh blowing windes, it seldome being so hot as men are driven from their labours, especially such whose employments are within doores, or under the coole shade : servants haue hitherto beene privileged to rest from their labours in extreame hot weather from ten of the clocke till two, which they regaine by their early rising in the morning, and double diligence in coole weather. The Summers are commonly hot and dry, there being seldome any raines ; I haue knowne it sixe or seaven weekes, before one shower hath moistened the Plowmans labour, yet the Harvest hath been very good, the *Indian* Corne requiring more heate than wet ; for the *English* Corne, it is refresht with the nightly dewes, till it grow up to shade his roots with his owne substance from the parching Sun. In former times the raine came seldome, but very violently, con-

tinuing his drops, (which were great and many) sometimes foure and twentie houres together : sometimes eight and forty, which watered the ground for a long time after ; but of late the seasons be much altered, the raine coming oftner, but more moderately, with lesser thunder and lightnings, and suddaine gusts of wind. I dare be bold to affirme it, that I saw not so much raine, raw colds, and misty foggs in foure yeares in those parts, as was in *England* in the space of foure monthes the last Winter; yet no man at the yeares end, complained of too much drought, or too little raine. The times of most Raine, are in the beginning of *Aprill*, and at *Michaelmas*. The early springs and long Summers make but short Autumnes and Winters. In the Spring when the Grasse begins to put forth, it growes apace, so that where it was all black by reason of Winters burnings, in a fortnight there will be grasse a foot high,

CHAP. III.

Of the Climate, length, and shortnesse of day and night, with suitablenesse of it to the English bodies for health and sickness

THe Country being nearer the Equinoctiall than *England*, the dayes and nights be more equally divided. In Summer the dayes be two houres shorter, and likewise in Winter two houres longer than in *England*. In a word, both Summer and Winter is more commended of the *English* there than the Summer Winters, and Winter Summers of *England*; and who is there that could not wish that *Englands* Climate were as it hath beene in quondam times, colder in Winter, and hotter in Summer? Or who will condemne that which is as *England* hath beene? *Virginia* having no Winter to speake of; but extreame hot Summers, hath dried up much *English* bloud, and by pestiferous diseases swept away many lusty bodies, changing their complexion, not into swarthinnes, but into palenesse : so that when as they come for trading into our parts, wee can know many of them by their faces. This alteration certainly comes not from any want of victuals or necessary foode, for their soyle is very fertile and pleasant, yelding both Corne and Cattle plenty, but rather from the Climate, which indeede is found to be hotter than is suitable to an ordinary *English* constitution.

In *New England* both men and women keepe their naturall complexions, in so much as Sea-men wonder when they arrive in those

parts, to see their Countrey-men so fresh and ruddy: If the Sunne doth tanne any, yet the winters cold restores them to their former complexion; and as it is for the outward complexion, so it is for the inward constitution; not very many being troubled with inflammations, or such diseases as are increased by too much heate: and whereas I say, not very many, yet dare I not exclude any; for death being certaine to all, in all nations there must be something tending to death of like certainty. The soundest bodies are mortall and subject to change, therefore fall into diseases, & from diseases to death. Now the two chiefe messengers of mortality, be *Feavers* and *Callenures*; but they be easily helpt, if taken in time, and as easily prevented of any that will not prove a meere foole to his body. For the comon diseases of *England* they be strangers to the *English* now in that strange Land. To my knowledge I never knew any that had the Poxe, Measels, Green-sicknesse, Head-aches, Stone, or Consumptions, &c. Many that have come infirme out of *England*, retained their old grievances still; and some that were long troubled with lingering diseases, as Coughs of the lungs, Consumptions &c. have been restored by that medicinable Climate to their former strength and health. God hath beene pleased so to blesse men in the health of their bodies: that I dare confidently say it, out of that Towne from whence I came, in three yeares and a halfe, there died but three, one of which was crazed before he came into the Land; the other were two Children borne at one birth before their time, the Mother being accidentally hurt. To make good which losses, I have seene foure children Baptized at a time, which wipes away that common asperision, that women have no children, being a meere falsitie, there being as sweet lusty children as in any other Nation, and reckoning so many for so many, more double births, than in *England*; the women likewise having a more speedy recovery, and gathering of strength after their delivery than in *England*.

The last Argument to confirme the healthfulnesse of the Countrey, shall be from mine owne experience, who although in *England* I was brought up tenderly under the carefull hatching of my dearest friends, yet scarce could I be acquainted with health, having beene let blood sixe times for the *Pleurisie* before I went; likewise being assailed with other weakning diseases; but being planted in that new Soyle and healthfull Ayre, which was more correspondent to my nature, (I speake it with praise to the mercifull God) though my occasions have beene to passe thorow heate and cold.

cold, wet, and dry, by Sea and Land, in winter and Summer, day by day, for four dayes together, yet scarce did I know what belonged to a dayes sicknesse.

CHAP. IIII.

Of the nature of the Soyle.

THe Soyle is for the generall a warme kind of earth, there being little cold spewing land, no Morish Fennes, no Quagmires, the lowest grounds be the Marshes, over which every Full and Change the Sea-flowes; these Marshes be rich ground, and bring plenty of Hay, of which the cattell feede and like, as if they were fed with the best upland Hay in *New England*; of which likewise there is great store which growes commonly betweene the Marshes and the Woods. This meadow ground lies higher than the Marshes, whereby it is freed from the over-flowing of the Seas: and besides this, in many places where the Trees grow thinne, there is good fodder to be got amongst the Woods. There be likewise in divers places neere the Plantations great broad Meadows, where in grow neither shrub nor Tree, lying low, in which Plaines growes as much grasse, as may be thrown out with a Sithe, thicke and long, as high as a mans middle; some as high as the shoulders, so that a good mower may cut three loads in a day. But many object, this is but course fodder: True it is, that it is not so fine to the eye as *English* grasse, but it is not sowre, though it grow thus ranke: but being made into Hay, the cattle eat it as well as it were Lea-hay, and like as well with it. I dare not thinke *England* can shew fairer Cattle either in Winter or Summer, than ~~is~~ in those parts both Winter and Summer, being generally larger and better of milch, and bring forth young as ordinarily as Cattle doe in *England*, and have hitherto beene free from many diseases that are incident to Cattle in *England*.

To retorne to the Subject in hand, there is so much hay ground in the Countrey, as the richest voyagers that shall venture thither neede not feare want of fodder, though his heard increase into thousands, there being thousands of Acres that yet was never medled with. And whereas it hath beene reported, that some hath mowne a day for halfe of a load of Hay: I doe not say, but it may be true, a man may doe as much, and get as little in *England* on

Salisbury Plaine, or in other places where Grasse cannot be expected : So Hay-ground is not in all places in *New England*. Wherefore it shall behove every man according to his calling, and estate to looke for a fit situation at the first, and if he be one that intends to live on his stock, to choose the grassie Vallies before the woody Mountaines. Furthermore, whereas it hath bin generally reported in many places of *England*, that the grasse grows not in those places where it was cut the fore-going yeeres, it is a meere falshood; for it growes as well the ensuing Spring as it did before, and is more spiery and thicke, like our *English* Grasse; and in such places where the cattle use to graze, the ground is much improved in the woods, growing more grassie, and lesse weedy. The worst that can be said against the meddow-grounds, is because there is little edish, or after-pasture, which may proceede from the late mowing, more than from any thing else; but though the edish be not worth much, yet is there such plenty of other Grasse and feeding, that there is no want of winter fodder till *December*, at which time men begin to house their milch-cattle and Calves : Some, notwithstanding the cold of the winter, have their young cattle without doores, giving them meate at morning and at evening. For the more up-land grounds, there be different kinds, in some places clay, some gravell, some a red sand; all which are covered with a blacke mould, in some places above a foot deepe, in other places not so deepe. There be very few that have the experience of the ground, that can condemne it of barrenesse; although many deeme it barren, because the *English* use to manure their land with fish, which they doe not because the land could not bring corne without it, but because it brings more with it; the land likewise being kept in hart the longer : besides the plentie of fish which they have for little or nothing is better so used, than cast away; but to argue the goodnesse of the ground, the *Indians* who are too lazic to catch fish, plant corne eight or ten yeeres in one place without it, having very good crops. Such is the rankenesse of the ground, that it must be sowne the first yeere with *Indian* Corne, which is a soaking graine, before it will be fit for to receive *English* seed. In a word as there is no ground, so purely good, as the long forced and improved, grounds of *England*, so is there none so extreemly bad as in many places of *England*, that as yet have not bin manured and improved the woods of *New England* being accounted better ground than the Forrests of *England*, or woodland ground, or heathy plaines.

For the naturall soyle, I preferre it before the country of Surry, or Middlesex, which if they were not enriched with continuall manurings, would be lesse fertile than the meanest ground in *New-England*; wherefore it is neither impossible, nor much improbable that upon improvements the soyle may be as good in time as *England*. And whereas some gather the ground to be naught, and soone out of heart, because *Plimouth* men remove from their old habitations, I answer, they doe no more remove from their habitation, than the Citizen which hath one house in the Citie, and another in the Country, for his pleasure, health and profit. For although they have taken new plots of ground, and build houses upon them, yet doe they retaine their old houses still, and repaire to them every Sabbath day; neither doe they esteeme their old lots worse then when they first tooke them: what if they doe not plant one of them every yeare? I hope it is no ill husbandry to rest the land, nor is alwayes that the worst that lies sometimes fallow. If any man doubt of the goodnesse of the ground, let him comfort himselfe with the cheapnesse of it; such bad land in *England* I am sure will bring in store of good money. This ground is in some places of a soft mould, and easie to plow in other places so tough and hard, that I have seene ten Oxen toyled, their Iron chaines broken, and their Shares and Coulters much strained: but after the first breaking up it is so easie, that two Oxen and a Horse may plow it; there hath as good *English* Corne growne there, as could be desired; especially Rie and Oates, and Barly: there hath been no great triall as yet of Wheate, and Beanes; only thus much I affirme, that these two graines grow well in Gardens: therefore it is not improbable, but when they can gather seede of that which is sowne in the country, it may grow as well as any other Grayne: but commonly the seed that cometh out of *England* is heated at Sea, and therefore cannot thrive at land.

CHAP. V.

Of the Herbes, Fruites, woods, Waters and Mineralls.

THE ground affords very good kitchin Gardens, for Turneps, Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, and Pumpions. Muskmillions, Isquouter squashes, Cucumbers, Onyons, and whatsoever growes well in *England*, growes as well there, many things being better and larger there is likewise growing all manner of Herbes for

meate and medicine, and not only in planted Gardens, but in the woods, without either the art or helpe of man, as sweete Marjoram, Purfelane, Sorrell, Pencilall, Yarrow, Myrtle, Saxifarrilla, Bayes, &c. There is likewise Strawberries in abundance, verie large ones: some being two inches about; one may gather halfe a bushell in a forenoone: In other seasons there be Gooseberries, Bilberries, Resberries, Treackleberies; Hurtleberies, Currants; which being dried in the Sunne are little inferiour to those that our Grocers sell in *England*: This Land likewise affords Hempe and Flax, some naturally, and some planted by the *English*, with Rapes if they be well managed. For such commodities as lie under ground, I cannot out of mine owne experience or knowledge say much, having taken no great notice of such things; but it is certainly reported that there is Iron-stone; and the *Indians* informed us that they can lead us to the mountaines of blacke Lead, and have showne us lead ore, if our small judgement in such things doe not deceive us: and though nobody dare confidently conclude, yet dare they not utterly deny, but that the *Spaniards* blisse may lie hid in the barren Mountaines: such as have coasted the Country affirme that they know where to fetch Sea-cole, if wood were scant; there is plenty of stone both rough and smooth, usefull for many things, with quarries of Slate, out of which they get covering for houses, with good clay, whereof they make Tiles and Bricks, and pavements for their necessary uses.

For the Country it is as well watered as any Land under the Sunne, every Family, or every two Families having a Spring of sweet waters betwixt them, which is farre different from the waters of *England*, being not so sharpe, but of a fatter substance, and of a more jettie colour? it is thought there can be no better water in the world, yet dare I not preferre it before good Beere, as some have done, but any man will choose it before bad Beere, wheay, or Buttermilke. Those that drinke it be as healthfull, fresh, and lustie, as they that drinke beere? These springs be not only within land, but likewise bordering on the Sea coasts, so that some times the tides overflow some of them, which is counted rare in the most parts of *England*. No man hitherto hath beene constrained to digge deepe for his water, or to fetch it farre, or to fetch of severall waters for severall uses; one kind of water serving for washing, and brewing, and other things. Now besides these Springs, there be divers spacious Ponds in many places of the Country, out

of which runne many sweet streames, which are constant in their course both winter and Summer, whereat the cattle quench their thirst, and upon which may be built water-mills, as the plantation encreases.

The next commoditie the land affords, is good store of woods, and that not only such as may be needfull for sawell, but likewise for the building of Ships, and Houses, and mills, and all manner of water-worke about which wood is needfull. The Timber of the Country growes straight, and tall, some trees being twenty, some thirty foot high, before they spread forth their branches; generally the Trees be not very thicke, though there be many that will serve for mill Posts, some being three foote and a halfe o're. And whereas it is generally conceived, that the woods grow so thicke, that there is no more cleare ground than is hewed out by labour of man; it is nothing so: in many places, divers Acres being cleare, so that one may ride a hunting in most places of the land, if he will venture himselfe for being lost: there is no underwood saving in swamps, and low grounds that are wet, in which the *English* get Oshers, Hasles, and such small wood as is for their use. Of these swamps, some be 10, some 20, some thirty miles long, being preserved by the wetnesse of the soyle wherein they grow; for it being the custome of the *Indians* to burne the wood in *November*, when the grasse is withered, and leaves dried, it consumes all the under wood, and rubbish, which otherwise would overgrow the Country, making it unpassable, and spoyle their much affected hunting: so that by this meanes in those places where the *Indians* inhabite, there is scarce a bush or bramble, or any combersome underwood to be seene in the more champion ground. Small wood growing in these places where the fire could not come, is preserved. In some places where the *Indians* died of the plague some foureteene yeeres agoe, is much underwood, as in the mid way betwixt *Wessagusset* and *Plimouth*, because it hath not beene burned; certaine Rivers stopping the fire from coming to cleare that place of the country, hath made it unusefull and trouble some to travell thorow, in so much that it is called ragged plaine, because it teares and rents the cloathes of them that passe. Now because it may be necessary for mechanickall Artificers to know what Timber, and wood of use is in the Country, I will recite the most usefull as followeth.

Trees both in hills and plaines, in plenty be,
 The long liv'd Oake, and mournfull Cypres tree,
 Skie cowering pines, and Chesnuts coated rough,
 The lasting Cedar, with the walnut tough:
 The rozin dropping Firre for masts in use,
 The Boatmen seeke for Oares light, neate, growne sprewe,
 The brittle Ash, the ever trembling Aspes,
 The broad-spread Elme, whose concave harbours waspes,
 The water spongie Alder good for nought,
 Smale Elderne by the Indian Fletchers sought,
 The knottie Maple, pallid Birch, Hawthornes,
 The Horne bound tree that to be cloven scornes;
 Which from the tender Vine oft takes his spouse,
 Who winds imbracing armes about his boughes.
 Within this Indian Orchard frutes be some,
 The ruddie Cherrie, and the jettie Plombe,
 Snake murdering Hazell, with sweete Saxaprage,
 Whose spurnes in beere allayes hot fevers rage,
 The Diars Shumach, with more trees there be,
 That are both good to use, and rare to see.

Though many of these trees may seeme to have epithetes contrary to the nature of them as they grow in England, yet are they agreeable with the Trees of that Country. The chiefe and comon Timber for ordinary use is Oake, and walnut: Of Oakes there be three kindes, the red Oake, white, and blacke; as these are different in kinde, so are they chosen for such uses as they are most fit for, one kinde being more fit for clappboard, others for sawne board, some fitter for shipping, others for houses. These Trees afford much Malt for Hogges, especially every third yeare, bearing a bigger Acorne than our *English* Oake. The Walnutt tree is something different from the *English* Walnut, being a great deale more tough, and more servicable, and altogether as heave: and where as our Gunnes that are stocked with *English* Walnut, are soone broken and cracked in frost, being a brittle wood; wee are driven to stock them new with the Country Walnut; which will indure all blowes, and weather, lasting time out of minde. These trees beare a very good Nut. something smaler, but nothing inferiour in sweetnesse and goodnesse to the *English* Nut, having no bitter pill. There is likewise a tree in some part of the Country, that beares

a Nut as big as a small Peare. The Cedar tree is a tree of no great growth, not bearing above a foote and a halfe square at the most, neither is it very high. I suppose they be much inferiour to the Cedars of *Lebanon*, so much commended in holy writ. This wood is more desired for ornament than substance, being of colour red and white like Eugh, smelling as sweete as Iuniper: it is commonly used for seeling of houses, and making of Chests, boxes, and Staves. The Firre and Pine be trees that grow in many places, shooting up exceeding high, especially the Pine: they doe afford good masts, good board, Rozin and Turpentine. Out of these Pines is gotten the candle-wood that is so much spoken of, which may serve for a shift amongst poore folkes: but I cannot commend it for singular good, because it is something sluttish, dropping a pitchie kinde of substance where it stands. Here no doubt might bee good done with saw-Mills; for I have seene of these stately high growne trees, ten miles together close by the River side, from whence by shipping they might be conveyed to any desired Port. Likewise it is not improbable that Pitch and Tarre may be forced from these trees, which beare no other kinde of fruite. For that countrey Ash, it is much different from the Ash of *England*, being brittle and good for little, so that Walnut is used for it. The Hornebound tree is a tough kind of Wood, that requires so much paines in riving as is almost incredible, being the best for to make bolles and dishes, not being subiect to cracke or leake. This tree growing with broad spread Armes, the vines winde their curling branches about them; which vines afford great store of grapes, which are very big both for the grape and Cluster, sweet and good: These be of two sorts, red and white, there is likewise a smaller kinde of grape, which groweth in the Islands, which is sooner ripe, and more delectable; so that there is no knowne reason wy as good wine may not be made in those parts, as well as *Burdeaux*, in *France*; being under the same degree. It is great pittie no man sets upon such a venture, whereby he might in small time enrich himselfe and benefit the Countrey; I know nothing which doth hinder, but want of skillfull men to manage such an employment: For the Country is hot enough, the ground good enough, and many convenient hills which lie toward the South Sunne, as if they were there placed for the purpose. The Cherrie trees yeeld great store of Cherries, which grow on clusters like grapes; they be much smaller then our *English* Cherrie, nothing

neare so good if they be not very ripe : they so furre the mouth that the tongue will cleave to the roose, and the throat wax horse with swallowing those red Bullies (as I may call them,) being little better in taste. English ordering may bring them to be an *English* Cherrie, but yet they are as wilde as the *Indians*. The Plummes of the Countrey be better for Plummes than the Cherries be for Cherries; they be black and yellow about the bignesse of Damsons, of a reasonable good taste. The white thorne affords hawes as big as an *English* Cherrie, which is esteemed about a Cherrie for his goodnesse and pleasantnesse to the taste.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Beasts that live on the Land.

HAVING related unto you the pleasant situation of the Countrey, the healthfulnesse of the Climate, the nature of the soile, with his vegetatives, and other commodities: it will not be amisse to informe you of such irratiōall creatures as are daily bred, and continually nourished in this countrey, which doe much conduce to the well being of the Inhabitants, affording not onely meat for the belly, but cloathing for the back. The beasts be as followeth,

*The kingly Lyon, and the strong arm'd Beare,
The large lim'd Mooses, with the tripping Deare,
Quill-darting Porcupines and Rackcoones be,
Castell'd in the hollow of an aged tree;
The skipping Squerrell, Rabbits, purblind Hare,
Immured in the selfe same Castle are,
Lest red eyd Ferrets, wily Foxes should
Them undermine, if rampird but with mould.
The grim fac'd Ounce, and raucous howling Woolfe,
Whose meagre paunch suckes like a swallowing gul, e.
Blacke glistering Otters, and rich coated Bever,
The Civet sented Musquash smelling ever.*

Concerning Lyons, I will not say that I ever saw any my selfe, but some affirme that they have seene a Lyon at *Cape Anne*, which is not above six leagues from *Boston*: some likewise being lost in woods, have heard such terrible roarings, as have made them

much agast; which must either be Devils or Lyons: there being no other creatures which use to roare saving Beares, which have not such a terrible kinde of roaring: besides *Plimouth* men have traded for Lyons skinnies in former times. But sure it is that there be Lyons on that Continent, for the *Virginians* saw an old Lyon in their Plantation, who having lost his Iackall, which was wont to hunt his prey, was brought so poore that he could goe no further; For Beares they be common, being a great black kind of Beare, which be most fierce in Strawberry time, at which time they have young ones; at this time likewise they will goe upright like a man, and clime trees, and swim to the Islands: which if the *Indians* see, there will be more sportfull Beare bayting than Paris Garden can afford. For seeing the Beares take water, an *Indian* will leape after him, where they goe to water cuffes for bloody noses, and scratched sides; in the end the man gets the victory, riding the Beare over the watery plaine till he can beare him no longer. In the Winter, they take themselves to the cliffs of rocks, and thicke swamps, to shelter them from the cold: and foode being scant in those cold and hard times, they live onely by sleeping and sucking theit pawes, which keepeth them as fat as they are in Summer; there would be more of them if it were not for the Woolves, which devour them; a kennell of those ravening runnagadoes, setting on a poore single Beare, will teare him as a Dogge will teare a Kid: it would bee a good change if the countrey had for every Woolfe a beare, upon the condition all the Woolves were banished; so should the Inhabitants be not onely rid of their greatest annoyance, but furnished with more store of provissions, Beares being accounted very good meate, esteemed of all men aboute Venison: again, they never prey upon the *English* cattle, or offer to assault the person of any man, unlesse being vexed with a shot, and a man run upon them before they be dead, in which case they will stand in their owne defence, as may appeare by this instance. Two men going a fowling, appointed at evening to meete at a certaine pond side, to share equally, and to returne home; one of these Gunners having killed a Seale or Sea calfe, brought it to the pond where he was to meete his comrade, afterwards returning to the Seaside, for more gaine, and having loaded himselfe with more Geese and Duckes, he repaired to the pond, where he saw a great Beare feeding on his Seale, which caused him to throw downe his load, and give the Beare a salate; which though it was but with Goose

shot, yettumbled him over and over; whereupon the man supposing him to be in a manner dead, ran and beate him with the hand of his Gun; The Beare perceiving him to be such a coward to strike him when he was downe, scrambled up, standing at defiance with him, scratching his legges, tearing his cloathes and face, who stood it out till his six foot Gunne was broken in the middle; then being deprived of his weapon, he ran up to the shoulders into the port, where he remained till the Beare was gone, and his mate come in who accompanied him home.

The beast called a Moose, is not much unlike red Deare; this beast is as bigge as an Oxe, slow of foote, headed like a Bucke, with a broad beame, some being two yards wide in the head, their flesh is as good as Beeffe, their hides good for cloathing. The *English* have some thoughts of keeping them tame, and to accustome them to the yoke, which will be a great commoditie: First because they are so fruitfull, bringing forth three at a time, being likewise very uberous. Secondly, because they will live in Winter without any fodder. There be not many of these in the *Massachusetts Bay* but forty miles to the Northeast there be great store of them; These poore beasts likewise are much devoured by the Woolves: The ordinary Deare be much bigger than the Deare of *England*, of a brighter colour, more inclining to red with spotted bellies; the most store of these bee in Winter, when the more Northerne parts of the country be cold for them; they desire to be neare the Sea, so that they may swimme to the Islands when they are chased by the Woolves. It is not to be thought into what great multitudes they would encrease, were it not for the common devourer the Wolfe: They have generally three at a time, which they hide a mile one from another, giving them sucke by turnes, thus they doe, that if the Wolfe should finde one, he might misse of the other. These Deare be fat in the deepe of Winter; in Summer it is hard catching of them with the best Greyhounds that may be procured, because they be swift of foot. Some credible persons have affirmed, that they have seene a Deare leape three-score feet at little or no force ment: besides, there be so many old trees, rotten Rumps, and *Indian* barnes, that a dogge cannot well runne without being shoulter shot: yet would I not dissuade any from carrying good dogs; for in the Winter time they be very usefull; for when the snow is hard frozen, the Deere being heave, sinkes into the Snow, the dogges being light runne vpon the top, and overtake them.

them, and pull them downe: some by this meanes have gotten twenty Buckes and Does in a Winter; the hornes of these Deere grow in a straight mannner, (over hanging their heads) that they cannot feed upon such things as grow low, till they have cast their old hornes: of these Deere there be a great many, and more in the *Massachusetts Bay*, than in any other place, which is a great helpe and refreshment to those Planters. The Porcupine is a small thing not much unlike a Hedgehog; something bigger, who stands vpon his guard, and proclaimes a *Notime tangere*, to man and beast that shall approach too neere him, darting his quills into their legges, and hides. The Raccoone is a deepe furred beast, not much unlike a Badger, having atayle like a Fox, as good meate as a Lambe: there is one of them in the Tower. These beasts in the day time sleepe in hollow trees, in the moone shine night they goe to feed on clammes at a low tide, by the Sea-side, where the *English* hunt them with their dogges. The Squerrells be of three sorts, first the great gray Squerrell, which is almost as bigge as an *English* Rabbet; of these there be the greatest plenty, one may kill a dozen of them in an afternoone, about three of the clocke they begin to walke. The second is a small Squerrell, not unlike the *English* Squerrell, which doth much trouble the Planters of Corne, so that they are constrained to set divers Trappes, and to carrie their Cars into the Corne fields, till their corne be three weekes old. The third kind is a flying Squerrell which is not very bigge, slender of body, with a great deale of loose skinn, which shee spreads square when shee flies, with the winde gets, and so wafts her Bat-like body from place to place; it is a creature more for sight and wonderment, than either pleasure or profit. The Rabbits be much like ours in *England*. The Hares be some of them white, and a yard long; these two harmlesse creatures are glad to shelter themselves from the harmefull Foxes, in hollow trees; having a hole at the entrance no bigger than they can creepe in at: if they should make them holes in the ground, as our *English* Rabbits doe, the undermining Rensolds would rob them of their lives, & extirpate their generation. The beasts of offence be Squunkes, Ferrets, Foxes, whose impudence sometimes diverts them into the good wifes Hen roost, to fill their paunch: some of these be blacke; their furre is of much esteeme.

The Ounce or the wild Cat, * is as big as a mungrell dogge; this creature is by nature ferce, and more dangerous to be met withall parts.

* This Beast is called a *Luzeran*, of the same kind of furre that our rich Parliament Robes are lined with, but not so good a furre as in other more Northern parts.

than any other creature, not fearing either dogge or man; he useth to kill Deare, which he thus effecteth: Knowing the Deeres tracts, he will lie lurking in long weedes, the Deere passing by he suddenly leapes upon his backe, from thence gets to his necke, and scratcheth out his throate: he hath likewise a devise to get Geese, for being much of the colour of a Goose, he will place himselfe close by the water, holding up his bob taile, which is like a Goose necke. the Geese seeing this counterfeiting Goose, approach nigh to visit him, who with a sudden jerke apprehends his mistrustlesse prey. The *English* kill many of these, accounting them very good meate. Their skimmes be a very deepe kinde of furre, spotted white and blake on the belly. The Woolves be in some respect different from them in other countries; it was never knowne yet that a wolfe ever set upon a man or woman. Neither doe they trouble Horses or Cowes; but Swine, Goates, and red Calves, which they take for Deare, be often destroyed by them; so that a red Calf is cheaper than a blacke one in that regard in some places; in the time of Autumne, and in the beginning of the Spring, these ravenous rangers doe most frequent our *English* habitations, following the Deere which come downe at that time to those parts. They be made much like a Mungrell, being big boned, lank paunched, deepe breasted, having a thicke necke, and head, pricke eares, and long snoute, with dangerous teeth, long staring haire, and a great bush-taile; it is thought of many, that our *English* Mastiffe might be too hard for them; but it is no such matter, for they care no more for an ordinary Mastiffe, than an ordinary Mastiffe cares for a Curre; many good dogges have beene spoyled by them. Once a faire Grayhound hearing them at their howling, run out to chide them, who was torne in peeces before he could be rescued. One of them makes no more bones to runne away with a Pigge, than a dogge to runne away with a marrow bone. It is observed that they have no joynts from their head to the taile, which prevents them from leaping, or sudden turning, as may appeare by what I shall shew you. A certaine man having shot a wolfe, as he was feeding upon a Swine, breaking his leg only, he knew not how to devise his death; on a suddaine, the Wolfe being a black one, he was loath to spoyle his furre with a second shot, his skin being worth five or sixe pound Sterling wherefore he resolved to get him by the taile, and thrust him into a river that was hard by, which effected the Wolfe being not able to turne his joyntlesse

body to bite him, was taken. That they cannot leape, may appear by this w olfe, whose mouth watering at a few poore impaled Kiddles, would needs leape over a five footed pale to be at them; but his foote slipping in the rise, he fell short of his desire, and being hung in the Carpenters stockes, howled soloud, that he frighted away the Kids, and called the *English*, who killed him. These be killed daily in some places or other, either by the *English*, or *Indian*; who have a certaine rate for every head: Yet is there little hope of their utter destruction, the Country being so spacious, and they so numerous, travelling in the Swampes by Kennels: sometimes ten or twelve are of company. Late at night, and early in the morning, they set up their howlings, and call their companies together, at night to hunt, at morning to sleepe; in a word, they be the greatest inconveniency the Country hath, both for matter of damage to private men in particular, and the whole Country in generall.

C H A P. VII.

Beasts living in the water.

FOR all creatures that live both by land and water, they be first Otters, which be most of them blacke, whose furre is much used for Muffes, and are held almost as deare as Beaver. The flesh of them is none of the best meate, but their Oyle is of rare use for many things. Secondly, martins, a good furre for their bignesse; Thirdly, Musquashes, which be much like a Beaver for shape, but nothing neare so bigge; the Male hath two stones which smell as sweet as muske, & being killed in winter and spring, never lose their sweet smell: These Skins are no bigger then a Cony-skin, yet are sold for five shillings apiece, being sent for tokens into *England*. One good skin will perfume a whole house full of clothes, if it be right and good. Fourthly, the Beaver, concerning whom if I should at large discourse, according to knowledge or information, I might make a volume. The wisdom and understanding of this Beast will almost conclude him a reasonable creature: His shape is thick and short, having likewise short legs, feete like a Mole before, and behind like a Goose, a broad taylor in forme like a shoe-soale, very tough and strong; his head is something like an Otters head, saving that his teeth before, be placed like the teeth of a Rabbit: two above, and two beneath; sharpe and broad, with which he cuts downe trees as thick as a mans thigh, sometimes as big as mans hands, afterwards dividing them into lengths, according as hee they are wanted for. If the Beaver be kept alive, it is the longer,

then another helpes him; if they two be too weakes, then *Mulio- rum manibus grande levatur onus*; foure more adding their helpe, being placed three to three, which set their teeth in one anothers tough tayles, and laying the load on the two hindermost, they draw the logge to the desired place; also rowe it in the water, the strongest getting under, bearing it up that it may swimme the lighter. That this may not seeme altogether incredible, remember that the like almost may be seene in our Ants, which will joyne sometimes seaven or eight together in the carying of a burden. These Creatures build themselves houses of wood and clay, close by the Ponds side, and knowing the Seasons, build them answerable houses, having them three stories high, so that as land-floods are raised by great Raines, as the waters arise, they mount higher in their houses; as they asswage, they descend lower againe. These houses are so strong, that no creature saving an industrious man with his penetrating tooles can prejudice them; their ingresse and egress being under water. These make likewise very good Ponds, knowing whence a streame runnes from betweene two rising Hills, they will there pitch downe piles of wood, placing smaller rubbish before it with clay and fods, not leaving till by their Art and Industry they have made a firme and curious damme-head, which may draw admiration from wise understanding men. These creatures keepe themselves to their owne families, never parting so long as they are able to keepe house together: And it is commonly said, if any Beaver accidentally light into a strange place, hee is made a drudge so long as he lives there, to carrie at the greater end of the logge, unless he creepe away by stealth. Their wisdom secures them from the *English* who seldom, or never kills any of them, being not patient to lay a long siege, or to be so often deceived by their cunning evasions, so that all the Beaver which the *English* have, comes first from the *Indians*, whose time and experience fits them for that employment.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Birds and Fowles both of Land and water.

HAVING shewed you the most desirable, usefull, and beneficiall Creatures, with the most offensive carrions that belong to our Wilderness, it remains in the next place, to shew you such kinds

kinds of *Fowls* as the Countrey affords: They are many, and we haue much variety both at and on Land; and such as yeeld us much profit, and honest pleasure, and are these that follow; as

The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke,
Whom in their unknowne wayes ther's none can chawke:
The Humbird for some Queens rich cage more fit,
Than in the vacant Wildernesse to sit.
The swift wing'd Swallow sweeping to and fro,
As swift as arrow from Tartarian Bow.
When as Aurora's infant day new springs,
There th' morning mounting Larke, her sweet layes sings,
The harmonious Thrush, swift Pigeon, Turtle dove,
Who to her mate doth ever constant prove:
The Turkey-Pheasant, Heathcocke, Partridge rare,
The carrion-tearing Crow, and hartfull Scare,
The long six'd Raven, th' ominous Screech-Owle,
Who tell, as old wives say, disasters foule,
The drowfie Madge that leaves her day-lov'd nest,
And loves to roave when day-birds be at rest:
Th' Eele murdering Hearne, and greedy Cormorant,
That neere the Creekes in Morish Marshes haunt.
The bellowing Buterne, with the long-legg'd Crane,
Presaging Winters hard, and dearth of graine.
The Silver Swan that tunes her mournfull breath,
To sing the dirge of her approaching death.
The rattling Oldwives and the cackling geese,
The fearfull Gull that bunnes the murdering Peece,
The strong wing'd Mallard, with the nimble Teale,
And ill shap'd Loone, who his harsh notes doth squeale.
There Widgeons, Sheldrakes and Hamillitees,
Snites, Doppers, Sea-Larkes, in whole millions flee.

The Eagles of the Countrey be of two sorts, one like the Eagles that be in England, the other is something bigger with a great white head, and white tayle: these be commonly called Gripes; these prey upon Duckes and Geese, and such fish as are cast upon the Sea-shore And although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet there is a certaine blacke Hawke that beates him; so that he is constrained to soare so high, till heat expell his adversary.

adversary. The Hawke is much prized of the *Indians*, being accounted a *Sagamores* ransom.

To speake much of Hawkes, were to trespasse upon my owne judgement, and bring upon my selfe a deserved censure, for abusing the Faulconerstermes: But by relation from those that haue more insight in them than my selfe, There be diuerse kinds of Hawkes: their Aieries are easie to come by, being in the holes of Rocks, neare the shore, so that any who are addicted to that sport, if hee will be but at the charge of finding Poultry for them, may haue his desires. We could wish them well me w'd in *England*; for they make havocke of Hens, Partridges, Heathcockes, and Duckes; often hindring the Fowler of his long look't for shoot. The Humbird is one of the wonders of the Countrey, being no bigger than a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill and wings, with quills, Spider-like legges, small clawes: For colour, shee is glorious as the Raine-bow; as shee flies, shee makes a little humming noise like a humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. The Pigeon of that Countrey is something different from our Dove-house Pigeons in *England*, being more like Turtles, of the same colour; they haue long tayles like a Magpie: And they seeme not so bigge, because they carry not so many feathers on their backs as our *English* Doves, yet are they as bigge in body. These Birds come into the Countrey, to goe to the North-parts in the beginning of our Spring, at which time (if I may be counted worthy, to be beleeeved in a thing that is not so strange as true) I haue seene them fly as if the Ayerie regiment had been Pigeons; seing neither beginning nor ending, length, or breadth of these millions of millions. The shouting of people, the ratling of Gunnes, and peking of small shot could not drive them out of their course, but so they continued for foure or five houres together: yet it must not be concluded, that it is thus often, for it is but at the beginning of the Spring, and at *Michaelsmas*, when they returne to the South-ward; yet are there some all the yeare long, which are easily attained by such as looke after them. Many of them build amongst the Pine-trees, thirty miles to the North-east of our plantations; joyning nest to nest, and tree to tree by their nests, so that the Sunne never sees the ground in that place, from whence the *Indians* fetch whole loades of them.

The Turkey is a very large bird, of a blacke colour, yet white in flesh; much bigger than our *English* Turkey. He hath the use of his long legs so ready, that he can runne as fast as a Dogge, and flye as well

well as a Goose: of these sometimes there will be forty, three-score and an hundred of a flocke, sometimes more and sometimes lesse; their feeding is Acornes, Hawes, and Berries, some of them get a haunt to frequent our *English* corne: In Winter when the Snow covers the ground, they resort to the Sea-shore to looke for Shrimps, and such small Fishes at low tides. Such as love Turkie hunting must follow it in Winter after a new fallne Snow, when he may follow them by their tracks; some have killed ten or a dozen in halfe a day; if they can be found towards an evening, and watched where they peirch, if one come about ten or eleaven of the clocke, he may shoote as often as he will, they will sit, unlesse they be slenderly wounded. These Turkies remain all the yeare long the price of a good Turkie cocke is foure shillings: and he is well worth it, for he may be in weight forty pound; a Hen two shillings Pheasons be very rare; but Heathcockes, and Partridges be common; hee that is a husband, and will be stirring betime, may kill halfe a dozen in a morning.

The artridges be bigger than they be in *England*, the flesh of the Heathcockes is red, and the flesh of the Partridge white, their price is foure pence a peece. The Ravens, and crows be much like them of other Countries. There are no Magpies, Jackdawes, Coocknoes, Jayes, Sparrowes, &c. The Stares be bigger than those in *England*, as blacke as Crows; being the most troublesome, and injurious bird of all other: pulling up the cornes by the rootes, when it is young, so that those who plant by reedy and seggy places, where they frequent, are much annoyed with them, they being so audacious that they feare not Guns, or their fellowes hung upon poles; but the corne having a weeke or nine dayes growth is past their spoyling. The Owles be of two sorts; the one being small speckled, like a Partridge, with eares; the other being a great Owle, almost as bigge as an Eagle, his body being as good meate as a Partridge. Cormorants be as common as other fowles, which destroy abundance of small fish; these be not worth the shooting, because they are the worst of fowles for meate, tasting ranke, and fishie: againe, one may shoot twenty times and misse, for seeing the fire, in the panne, they dive under the water before the shot comes to the place where they were; they use to roost upon the tops of trees and rockes, being a very heaue drowfie creature, so that the *Indians* will gae in their Cannowes in the night, and take them from the rockes, as easily as women take a Hen from roost;

No ducking ponds can afford more delight than a lame Cormorant, and two or three lustie dogges. The Crane although he be almost as tall as a man by reason of his long legges and necke; yet is his body rounder than other fowles, not much unlike the body of a Turkey. I have seene many of these fowles, yet did I never see one that was fat, though very fleckie, I suppose it is contrarie to their nature to grow fat; Of these there be many in Summer, but none in Winter; their price is two shillings. There be likewise many Swannes which frequent the fresh ponds and rivers, seldome consorting themselves with Duckes and Geese; these be very good meate, the price of one is six shillings. The Geese of the countrey be of three sorts, first a brant Goose, which is a Goose almost like the wilde Goose in *England*, the price of one of these is six pence. The second kind is a white Goose, almost as big as an *Engl* *sh* tame Goose, these come in great flockes about Michellmas, sometimes there will be two or three thousand in a floeke, those continue fixe weeks, and so flie to the Southward, returning in March, and staying fixe weeks more, returning againe to the Northward; the price of one of these is eight pence. The third kinde of Geese is a great gray Goose, with a black necke, and a blacke and white head, strong of sight; and these be a great deale bigger than the ordinary Geese of *England*, some very fat, and in the Spring so full of feathers, that the shot can scarce pierce them: most of these Geese remaine with us from Michellmas to Aprill: they feed on the searpon grasse in the Bayes at low water and gravell, and in the woods of Acornes, having as other Fowle have, their passe and repasse to the Northward and Southward: the accurate markemen kill of these both flying and sitting: the price of a good gray Goose is eightene pence. The Duckes of the countrey be very large ones and in great abundance, so there is of Teale likewise: the price of a Ducke is fixe pence. of a Teale three pence. If I should tell you how some have killed a hundred Geese in a weeke, fiftie Duckes at a shot, fortie Teales at another, it may be counted impossible, though nothing more certaine. The Oldwives, be a fowle that never leave tatling day or night, something bigger than a Ducke. The Loone is an ill shap't thing like a Cormorant: but that he can neither goe nor flie: hee maketh a noise sometimes like a Sow gelders horne. The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) be of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds that we call moor in *England*. Such is the simplicity of

the smaller sorts of these birds, that one may drive them on a heape like so many sheepe, and seeing a fit time shoote them; the living seeing the dead, settle themselves on the same place againe, amongst which the Fowler discharges againe. I my selfe have killed twelve score at two shootes: these birdes are to be had upon sandy brakes at the later end of Summer before the Geese come in. Thus much have I shewed you as I know to be true concerning the Fowle of the country. But me thinkes I heare some say, that this is very good if they could be caught, or likely to continue, and that much shooting will fright away the Fowles: True it is, that every ones employment will not permit him to Fowle: what then? yet their employments furnish them with silver Guns with which they may have it more easie. For the frightening of the fowle, true it is that many goe blurring away their powder and shot, that have no more skill to kill, or winne a Goose, than many in *England* that have rustie Muskets in their houses, know what belongs to a Souldier, yet are they not much affrighted. I have seene more living and dead the last year, than I have done in former yeares.

CHAP. IX.

Of Fish.

HAVING done with these, let me leade you from the land to the Sea, to view what commodities may come from thence; there is no countrey knowne, that yeelds more variety of fish winter and Summer: and that not only for the present spending and sustentation of the Plantations, but likewise for trade into other countries, so that those which have had stages and make fishing voyages into those partes, have gained (it is thought) more than the new found land Fishermen. Codfish in these seas are larger than in new found land, six or seaven making a quintall, whereas there they have fifteen to the same weight; and though this, they seeme a base and more contemptible commoditie in the judgement of more neate adventurers, yet it hath been the enrichment of other nations, and is likely to prove no small commoditie to the Planters; and likewise to *England*, if it were thorowly undertaken. At this time being yearly used, a great returne is made to the west countrie Merchants of Bristol, Plimouth and Barnstable. Salt may be had from the salt Islands, and as is supposed may be made in the country.

The chiefe fish for trade is a Cod, but for the use of the countrey, there is all manner of fish as followeth.

*The king of waters, the Sea shouldering Whale,
The snuffing Grampus, with the oily Scale,
The storme presaging Porpus, Herring-Hogge,
Line shearing Sharke, the Catfish, and Sea Dogge,
The Scale-fen'd Sturgeon, wry mouth'd Hollibut,
The flounsing Sammon, Codfish, Greedgunt;
Cole, Haddocke, Haicke, the Thornebacke, and the Scate,
Whose slimie out-side makes him selde in date,
The stately Basse old Neptunes fleeting post,
That rides is out and in from Sea to Coast;
Consorting Herrings, and the bony Shad,
Big bellied Alewives, Macrils richly clad
With rainebow colour, the Frostfish and the Smelt,
As good as ever Lady Gustus felt.*

*The spotted Lamprons, Eccles, the Lamperies;
That seeke fresh-water broke with Argus eyes:
These waterie villagers, with thousands more,
Doe passe and repasse neare the verdant shore,*

Kinds of all Shel-fish.

*The inscious Lobster, with the Crabfish rawn,
The Brinish Oyster, Muscle, Periwigge,
And tortoise sought by the Indians Squaw,
Which to the flatts dance many a winters ligge
To dive for Cockles, and to digge for Clams,
Whereby her lazse husbands guts she crammes.*

To omit such of these as are not usefull, therefore not to be spoken of, and only to certifie you of such as be usefull. First the Seale which is that which is called the Sea Calfe, his Skinne is good for divers uses, his body being betweene fish and flesh, it is not very delectable to the pallate, or congruent with the stomack; his Oyle is very good to burne in Lampes, of which he affoards a great deale. The Sharke is a kind of fish as bigge as a man, some as bigge as a horse, with threerowes of teeth within his mouth, with which he snaps asunder the fishermans lines, if be not very circumspect: This fish will leape at a mans hand if it be over board, and with his teeth snap off a mans legge or hand if he be a swimming; These

are often taken, being good for nothing but to put on the ground for manuring of land. The Sturgions be all over the country, but the best catching of them is upon the shoales of *Cape Codde*, and in the River of *Mirrimacke*, where much is taken, pickled and brought for *England*, some of these be 12. 14. 18. foote long: I fet not downe the price of fish there, because it is so cheape, so that one may have as much for twopence, as would give him an angell in *England*. The Sammon is as good as it is in *England*, and in great plenty in some places. The Holli-but is not much unlike a Plaice or Turbut, some being two yards long, and one wide: and a foot thicke; the plenty of better fish makes these of little esteeme, except the head and finnes, which stewed or baked is very good: these Holli-buts be little set by while Basse is in season. Thornebacke and Scates is given to the dogs, being not counted worth the dressing in many places. The Basse is one of the best fishes in the country, and though men are soone wearied with other fish, yet are they never with Basse; it is a delicate, fine, fat fish, having a bone in his head, which contains a sawcer-full of marrow, sweete and good, pleasant to the palate, and wholesome to the stomack. When there be greatesore of them, we only eat the heades, and salt up the bodies for Winter, which exceeds Ling or Harberdine. Of these fishes some be three and some fowre foot long, some bigger, some lesser; at some tides a man may catch a dozen or twenty of these in three houres, the way to catch them is hooke and line: The Fisherman taking a great Cod-line, with which he fasteneth a peece of Lobster, and throwes it into the Sea, the fish biting at it he pulls her to him, and knockes her on the head with a sticke. These are at one time of the year (when Alewives passe up the Rivers) to be caught in Rivers in Lobster time at the Rockes, in Macrill time in the Bayes, at Michaelmas in the Seas. When they use to tide it in and out to the Rivers and Creekes, the *English* at the top of an high water doe crosse the Creekes with long Seanes or Basse nets, which stop in the fish; and the water ebbing from them they are left on the dry ground, sometimes two or three thousand at a fet, which are salted up against Winter, or distributed to such as have present occasion either to spend them in their houses, or use them for their ground. The Herings bee much like them that bee caught on the *English* Coasts. Ale-wives bee a kinde of fish which is much like a Herring, which in the latter end of Aprill come up to the fresh Rivers to spawn, in such multitudes as is

almost incredible, pressing up in such shallow waters as will scarce permit them to swimme, having likewise such longing desire after the fresh water ponds, that no beatings with poles, or forcive agitations by other devices, will cause them to returne to the sea, till they have cast their Spawne. The Shaddes be bigger than the *English* Shaddes and fatter. The Macrells be of two sorts, in the beginning of the yeare are great ones, which be upon the coast; some are 18. inches long. In Summer, as in May, June July, and August, come in a smaller kind of them: These Macrells are taken with drailes, which is a long small line, with a lead and a hooke at the end of it, being baited with a peece of a red cloath: this kinde of fish is counted a leane fish in *England*, but there it is so fat, that it can scarce be saved against Winter without reisting. There be a greate store of Salt water Eeles, especially in such places where grasse growes: for to take these there be certaine Ele pots made of Oylers, which must be baited with a peece of Lobster, into which the Eeles entring cannot returne backe againe: some take a bushell in a night in this maner, eating as many as they have neede of for the present, and salt up the rest against Winter. These Eeles be not of so luscious a tast as they be in *England*, neither are they so aguish, but are both wholsom for the body, and delightfull for the taste: Lamprons and Lampreyes be not much set by; Lobsters be in plenty in most places, very large ones, some being twenty pound in weight, these are taken at a low water amongst the rockes, they are very good fish, and small ones being the best, their plenty makes them little esteemed and soldome eaten. The *Indians* get many of them every day for to baite their hookes withall, and to eate when they can get no Basile: The Oysters be great ones in forme of a shooorne, some be a foote long, these breede on certaine bankes that are bare every Spring tide. This fish without the shell is so big, that it must admit of a division before you can well get it into your mouth. The perewig is a kinde of fish that lyeth in the oaze like a head of haire, which being touched conveyes it selfe, leaving nothing to be seene but a small round hole. Muscles be in great plenty, left only for the Hogges, which if they were in *England* would be more esteemed of the poorer sort. Clammes or Clamps is a shellfish not much unlike a Cockle, it lieth under the sand, every six or seaven of them having a round hole to take ayre and receive water at. When the tide ebbs and flowes, a man running over these Clamme bankes, will presently be made all wet, by their spouting

of water out of those small holes; These fishes be in great plenty in most places of the countrey, which is a great commoditie for the feeding of Swine, both in Winter and Summer; for being once used to those places, they will repair to them as dutely every ebbe as if they were driven to them by keepers: In some places of the countrey there be Clamms as bigge as a pennie white leafe, which are great dainties amongst the natives, and would be in good esteeme amongst the *English*, were it not for better fish.

CHAP. X.

Of the severall plantations in particular.

HAVING described the situation of the countrey in generall, with all his commodities arising from Land and Sea, it may adde to your content and satisfaction to be informed of the situation of every severall plantation, with his conveniences, commodities, and discommodities, &c. where first I will begin with the outmost Plantation in the Bay to the Southward, which is called *Wichaguss* an Indian name: this as it is but a small village, yet it is very pleasant, and healthfull, very good ground, and is well timbered, and hath good store of Hay ground: it hath a very spacious harbour for shipping before the towne; the salt water being navigable for Boates and Pinnaces two leagues. Here the inhabitants have good store of fish of all sorts, and Swine, having A cornes and Clamms at the time of yeare; here is likewise an Alewife river, Three miles to the North of this is mount *Wollaston*, a very fertile soyle, and a place very convenient for Farmers houses, there being great store of plaine ground, without trees Neere this place is *Masachussets* fields where the greatest *Sagamore* in the countrey lived, before the Plague, who caused it to be cleared for himselfe. The greatest inconvenience is, that there is not very many Springs, as in other places of the countrey, yet water may be had for digging: A second inconvenience is, that Boates cannot come in at low water, nor shippes ride neere the shore. Sixe mile further to the North, lieth *Dorchester*; which is the greatest towne in *New England*. (but I am informed that others equall it since I came away) well wooded and watered; very good arable grounds, and Hay-ground, faire Corne-fields, and pleasing Gardens, with Kirchin-gardens: In this Plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goates, and Swine. This Plantation hath a reasonable Harbour for ships:

Here is no Alewife-river, which is a great inconvenience. The inhabitants of this towne, were the first that set upon the trade of fishing in the Bay, who received so much fruite of their labours, that they incouraged others to the same undertakings. A mile from this Towne lieth *Roxberry*, which is a faire and handsome Countrey-towne; the Inhabitants of it being all very rich. This Towne lieth upon the Maine, so that it is well wooded and watered; having a cleare and fresh Brooke running through the Towne: Vp which although there come no Alewives, yet there is great store of Smelts, and therefore it is called Smelt-brooke.

A quarter of a mile to the North-side of the Towne, is another River called *Stony-River*; upon which is built a water-mill. Here is good ground for Corne, and Medow for Cattle; Vp Westward from the Towne it is something rocky, whence it hath the name of *Roxberry*; the Inhabitants have faire houses, store of Cattle, impaled corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens. Here is no harbour for ships, because the Towne is seated in the Bottome of a shallow Bay, which is made by the necke of land on which *Boston* is built; so that they can transport all their goods from the Ships in Boates from *Boston*, which is the nearest Harbour.

Boston is two miles North-east from *Roxberry*: His situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula*, hemd on the South-side with the Bay of *Roxberry*, on the North-side with *Charles River*, the Marshes on the backe-side being not halfe a quarter of a Mile over; so that a little fencing will secure their Cattle from the Woolves. Their greatest wants, be wood, and Medow ground, which never were in that place; being constrained to fetch their building timber, and fire-wood from the Islands in boates; and their Hay in Loyters: It being aneck, and bare of wood, they are not troubled with three great annoyances. of Woolves, Rattle-snakes, and Musketoes. These that live here upon their cattle, must be constrained to take Farmes in the Countrey, or else they cannot subsist, the place being too small to containe many, and fittest for such as can Trade into *England*, for such commodities as the Country wants, being the chiefe place for shipping and Merchandize.

This *Necke of Land* is not above fowte miles in compasse, in form almost square, having on the South-side at one corner, a great broad hill, whereon is planted a Fort, which can command any ship as shee sayles into any Harbour within the hill Bay. On the North-side is another Hill, equall in bignesse, whereon stands a

Winde-mill. To the Northwest is an high Mountaine with three little rising hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the *Tri-mount*. From the top of this Mountaine a man may over-looke all the Ilands which lie before the Bay, and discry such ships as are upon the Sea-coast. This Towne although it be neither the greatest nor the richest, yet it is the most noted and frequented, being the Center of the Plantations where the monethly Courts were kept. This towne is greater and richer since I came away, and the Courts are now kept at *New towne*. Here likewise dwells the Governour: This place hath very good land, affording rich Corne-fields, and fruitfull Gardens; having likewise sweet and pleasant Springs. The Inhabitants of this place for their enlargement, have taken to themselves Farme-houses, in a place called *Muddy-river*, two mile from their Town; where is good ground, large timber, and store of Marsh-land, and Medow. In this place they keepe their Swine, and other Cattle in the Summer, whilst the corne is on the ground at *Boston*, and bring them to towne in Winter.

On the North-side of *Charles River* is *Charles Towne*, which is another necke of Land, on whose North-side runs *Mistick-river*. *Charles Towne* for all things may be well parallel'd with her neighbour *Boston*, being in the same fashion with her bare necke, and constrained to borrow conveniences from the maine, and to provide for themselves Farmes in the Countrey for their better subsistence. At this Towne there is kept a Ferry-boate, to convey passengers over *Charles River*, which between the two Townes is a quarter of a mile over, being a very deep Channell. Here may ride forty ships at a time. Up higher it is a broad Bay, being above two miles between the shores, into which runs *Stony-river*, and *muddy-river*. Toward the Southwest in the midst of this Bay, is a great Oyster-bank: Towards the Northwest of this bay is a great Creeke, *Medford*, upon whose shore is situated the village of *Medford*, a very fertile and pleasant place, and fit for more inhabitants than are yet in it. This Towne is a mile and a halfe from *Charles towne*, and at the bottome of this Bay the River begins to be narrower, being but halfe a quarter of a mile broad. By the side of this river is built *New-town*, which is three miles by land from *Charles towne*, and a league and a halfe by water, this place was first intended for a City, but upon more serious considerations it was not thought so fit, being too far from the Sea: being the greatest inconvenience it hath: This is one of the newest and best compacted towns in *New England*, having many faire structures with

with many handſom contrived ſtreets. The inhabitants moſt of them are very rich, and well ſtored with Cattell of all ſorts; having many hundred Acres of ground paied in with one generall fence, which is about a mile and a halfe long, Which ſecures all their weaker Cattle from the wilde beaſts. On the other ſide of the River lieth all their Medow and Marſh ground for Hay.

Water town Halfe a mile Weſtward of this Plantation is *Water-towne*; a place nothing inferiour for land, wood, medow, and water, to *New-town*. Within halfe a mile of this Towne is a great Pond, which is divided between thoſe 2. townes, which divides their bounds North ward. A mile and a halfe from this Towne, is a fall of freſh waters, which conveigh themſelves into the Ocean through *Charles River*. A little below this fall of waters, the inhabitants of *Water-town* have built a Ware to catch Fiſh, wherein they take great ſtore of *Shads* and *Alewives*. In two Tides they have gotten an hundred thouſand of thoſe Fiſhes: This is no ſmall benefit to the plantation: Ships of ſmall burden may come up to theſe Townes, but the Oyſter-bankes doe barre out the bigger Ships.

Miſſicke The next Towne is *Miſſicke*, which is three miles from *Charles Towne* by land, and a league and a halfe by water: It is ſeated by the waters ſide very pleaſantly; there be not many houſes as yet. At the head of this River are great and ſpacious Ponds, whither the *Alewives* preſſe to ſpawne. This being a noted place for that kinde of Fiſh, the *Engliſh* reſort thither to take them. On the Weſt ſide of this River the Governour hath a Farme, where he keeps moſt of his cattle. On the Eaſt ſide is Maſter *Cradockes* Plantation, where he hath impaled a Parke, where he keeps his cattle, till hee can ſtore it with Deere: Here likewiſe he is at charges of building ſhips. The laſt yeare one was upon the Stocks of a hundred Tunne; that being finiſhed, they are to build one twice her burden. Ships without either Ballaſt or loading, may floate downe this River; otherwiſe the Oyſter-banke would hinder them which croſſeth the Channell.

Winnifmet The laſt Towne in the ſtill Bay, is *Winnifmet* a very ſweet place for ſituation, and ſtands very commodiouſly, being fit to entertaine more Planters than are yet ſeated: It is within a mile of *Charles Towne*; the River onely parting them, The chiefe Ilands which keepe out the winde and the ſea from diſturbſing the Harbours, are firſt *Deare Iland*, which lies within a flight-ſhot of *Pullin-point*. This Iland is ſo called, becauſe of the Deare which often swimme

Ilands there

thither from the Maine, when they are chased by the wolves: Some have killed sixteene Deere in a day upon this Island. The opposite shore is called *Pullin-point*, because that is the usuall Channell. Boats use to passe thorow into the Bay; and the tyde being very strong, they are constrained to goe ashore, and hale their Boates by the seasing, or roades, whereupon it was called *Pullin-point*.

The next Island of note is *Long Island*, so called from his longitude. Diveres other Islands be with in these: viz. *Nodles Ile*, *Round Ile*, the Governours Garden, where is planted an Orchard and a Vineyard, with many other conveniences; and *State-Island*, *Glass-Island*, *Bird-Island*, &c. Those Isles abound with woods, and water, and Medow-ground: and whatsoever the spacious fertile Maine affords. The inhabitants use to put their cattle in these for safety, viz. their Ramms, Goates, and Swine, when their corne is on the ground. These Townes that lie without the Bay, are a great deale nearer the Maine, and reape a greater benefit from the Sea, in regard of the plenty both of fish and Fowle, which they receive from thence: so that they live more comfortably, and at lesse charges, than those that are more remote from the Sea in the Island Plantations.

The next Plantation is *Sagus*, sixe miles North-east from *Winnemisset*: This Towne is pleasant for situation, seated at the bottome of a Bay, which is made on the one side with the surrounding shore, & on the other side with a long sandy Beach, which is two Miles long at the end, whereon is a necke of land called *Nabant*: it is sixe miles in circumference; well wooded with Oakes, Pines and Cedars: It is beside well watered, having beside the fresh Springs, a great Pond in the middle, before which is a spacious Marsh. In this necke is store of good ground, fit for the Plow, but for the present it is only used for to put young cattle in, and weather-goates, and Swine, to secure them from the Wolves: a few posts and rayles from the lower water-markes to the shore, keepes out the Wolves, and keepes in the cattle. One *Blacke William*, an Indian Duke, out of his generosity gave this place in generall to this Plantation of *Sagus*, so that no other can appropriate it to himselfe. *Sagus.* *Nabant.*

Vpon the South-side of the sandy Beach the Sea beateh, which is a true prognostication, to presage stormes and foule weather, and the breaking up of the Frost: For when a storme hath beene, or is likely to be, it will roare like thunder, being heard sixe miles; and

after stormes casts up great store of great Clammes, which the *Indians* taking out of their shels, carry out in baskets. On the North-side of this Bay istwo great Marshes, which are made two by a pleasant River which runns betweene them. Northward up this River, goes great store of Alewives, of which they make good red Herrings; in so much that they have beene at charges to make a wayre, and a Herringhouse, to dry these Herrings in; the last yeare were dried some foure or five Last for an experiment, which proved very good to appearance, if they prove as well in a forraine market: this is like to proove a great inrichment to the land, (being a staple commoditie in other-Countries) for there be such innumerable companies in every river, that I have seene ten thousand taken in two houres by two men, without any weire at all, saving a few stones to stoppe their passage up the river. There likewise come store of Basse, which the *Indians* and *English* catch with hooke and line, some fiftie or threescore at a tide. At the mouth of this river runns up a great creeke into that great Marsh, which is called *Rummy* Marsh, which is foure miles long & two miles broad; halfe of it being Marsh ground, and halfe upland grasse, without tree or bush: this Marsh is crossed with divers creekes, wherein lie great store of Geese, and Duckes. There be convenient ponds for the planting of Duckcoyes. Here is likewise belonging to this place divers fresh Meadows, which afford good grasse, and foure spacious ponds like little lakes, wherein is store of fresh fish: within a mile of the towne, out of which runnes a curious fresh brooke that is seldome frozen by reason of the warmenesse of the water: upon this streame is built a water Mill, and up this river comes Smelts and frost fish much bigger then a Gudgion. For wood there is no want, there being store of good Oakes, Wallnut, Cedar Aspe, Elme; The ground is very good, in many places without trees, fit for the plough. In this plantation is more *English* tillage, than in all *New England*, and *Virginia* besides; which proved as well as could be expected, the corne being very good, especially the Barly, Rye, and Oates.

The land affordeth the inhabitants as many rarities as any place else, and the sea more: the Basse continuing from the middle of Aprill to Michaelmas, which stayes not above halfe that time in the Bay; besides here is a great deal of Rock-cod and Macrill, insomuch that shoales of Basse have driven up shoales of Macrill from one end of the sandie Beach to another; which the inhabitants

have gathered up in wheele-barrowes. The bay that lyeth before the towne at a low spring tide, will be all flattes for two Miles together, upon which is great store of Musclebanks, and Clamme banks, and Lobsters amongst the rockes and grasse holes. These flattes make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loyters, and pinnaces of twenty and thirty tun, may saile up to the plantation, but they need have a Skilfull Pilote, because of many dangerous rockes and foaming breakers that lie at the mouth of that Bay. The very aspect of the place is fortification enough to keep off an unknowne enemy, yet it may be fortified at a little charge, being but few landing places there about, and those obscure. Foure miles Northeast from *Saugus* lieth *Salem*, which stands on the middle of a necke of land very pleasantly, having a South river on the one side, and a North river on the other side: upon this necke where the most of the houses stand is very bad and sandie ground, yet for seaven yeares together it hath brought forth exceeding good corne, by being fished but every third yeare; in some places is very good ground, and good timber, and divers springs hard by the sea side. Here likewise is store of fish, as Basses, Eeles, Lobsters, Clammes, &c. Although their land be none of the best, yet beyond these rivers is a very good soyle, where they have taken Farmes, and get their Hay, and plant their corne; there they crosse these rivers with small Cannowes, which are made of whole pine trees, being a bout two foote and a halfe over, and twenty foote long: in these likewise they goe a fowling, sometimes two leagues to sea; there be more Cannowes in this towne, than in all the whole Patent, every house should having a water-horse or two. This Towne wants an Alewife river, which is a great inconvenience; it hath two good harbours, the one being called Winter, and the other Summer harbours, which lieth within *Derbins* Fort, which place if it were well fortified, might keepe shippes from landing of forces in any of those two places. *Marvill Head* is a place which lieth foure miles full South from *Salem*, and is a very convenient Place for plantation, especially for such as will set upon the trade of fishing. There was made here a ships loading of fish the last yeare, where still stand the stages, & drying scaffolds; here be good harbour for boats, and safe riding for ships. *Agawamme* is nine miles to the North from *Salem*, which is one of the most spacious places for a plantation, being neare the sea; it aboundeth with fish, and flesh of fowles and beasts, great Meads & Marshes, & plaine plowing

Merrimack
River.

plowing grounds, many good rivers and harbours, and no rattlesnakes. In a word, it is the best place but one, in my judgement, which is *Merrimack*, lying eight miles beyond it, where is a river twenty leagues navigable, all along the river side is fresh Marshes, in some places three Miles broad. In this river is Sturgeon, Salmon, and Bass, and divers other kinds of fish. To conclude, the Country scarce affordeth that which this place cannot yeeld. So that these two places may containe twice as many people as are yet in new England: there being as yet scarce any inhabitants in these two spacious places. Three Miles beyond the river of *Merrimack* is the outside of our Patent for the *Massachusetts Bay*. These be all the Townes that were begun, when I came for England, which was the 15 of August 1633.

CHAP. XI.

*Of the evils, and such things as are hurtfull in
the Plantation.*

I Have informed you of the Country in generall, and of every plantation in particular, with their commodities and wherein one excelleth another. Now that I may be every way faithfull to my Reader in this worke, I will as fully and truly relate to you what is evill, and of most annoyance to the inhabitants. First, those which bring most prejudice to their estates are the ravenous Wolves, which destroy the weaker cattle, but of these you have heard before: that which is most injurious to the person and life of man is a Rattle-snake, which is generally a yard and a halfe long, as thicke in the middle as the small of a mans legge, she hath a yellow belly, her backe being spotted with blacke, russet, yellow, and Greene colours, placed like scales; at her taile is a rattle, with which shee makes a noyse when shee is molested, or when shee seeth any approach neere her; her necke seemes to be no thicker than a mans thumb, yet can she swallow a Squerrill, having a great wide mouth, with teeth as sharpe as needles, wherewith she biteth such as treade upon her: her poyson lyeth in her teeth, for she hath no sting. When any man is bitten by any of these creatures, the poyson spreads so suddenly through the veins, and so runns to the heart, that in one houre it causeth death, unlesse he hath the Antidote to expel the poyson, which is a roote called Snake weede, which must be champed, the spittle swallowed, and the roote applied to the

the sore; this is present cure against that which would be present death without it: this weede is ranke poyson, if it be taken by any man that is not bitten, unlesse it be Physically compounded: who-soever is bitten by these snakes his flesh becomes as spotted as a Leper untill he be perfectly cured. It is reported that if the party live that is bitten, the snake will die; and if the party dye, the snake will live. This is a most poysonous and dangerous creature, yet nothing so bad as the report goes of him in *England*. For whereas hee is said to kill a man with his breath, and that he can flie, there is no such matter, for he is naturally the most sleepe and unnimble creature that lives, never offering to leape or bite any man, if he be not troden on first, and it is their desire in hot weather to lie in pathes, where the Sunne may shine on them, where they will sleepe so soundly, that I have knowne foure men stride over one of them, and never awake her: five or six men have beene bitten by them, which by using of snakeweede were all cured, never any yet losing his life by them. Cowes have beene bitten, but being cut in divers places, and this weede thrust into their flesh were cured. I neuer heard of any beast that was yet lost by any of them, saving one Mare. A small switch will easily kill one of these snakes. In many places of the Countrey ther be none of them, as at *Plimouth, New-town, Jgawamme, Nahant, &c.* In some places they will live on one side of the river, and swimming but over the water, as soone as they bee come into the woods, they turne up their yellow bellies and die. Up into the Countrey Westward from the Plantations is a high hill, which is called Rattle-snake hill, wherethere is great store of these poysonous creatures. There be divers other kinde of snakes, one whereof is a great long blacke snake, two yards in length, which will glide through the woods very swiftly; these never doe any hurt, neither doth any other kinde of snakes molest either man or beast. These creatures in the Winter time creepe into chis of rocks and into holes under ground, where they lie close till May or Iune. Here likewise be great store of frogges, which in the Spring doe chirpe and whistle like a bird, and at the latter end of Summer croake like our *English* frogges. Here be also toads which will climbe the tops of high trees where they will sit croaking to the wonderment of such as are not acquainted with them. I never saw any Fleshwormes or Moles, but Pismires and Spiders be there. There are likewise troublesome flies. First, there is a wilde Bee or Waspe, which commonly guards the grape, building

Some call the
small blacke
flietho mus-
keto, and that
which is like
our English
Gnat, a Gur-
nipper, but
generally the
bigger is ter-
med a muske-
to,

building her cobweb habitation amongst the leaves: secondly, a great Greene flie, not much unlike our horse flies in *England*; they will nippe so fore that they will fetch blood either of man or beast, and be most troublesome where most Cattle be, which brings them from out of the woods to the houses: this flie continues but for the Moneth of Iune. The third is a Gurnipper which is a small blacke flie no bigger than a flea; her biting causeth an itching upon the hands or face, which provoketh scratching which is troublesome to some. This flie is busie but in close mornings or evenings, and continues not above three weekes, the least winde or heate expells them. The fourth is a Musketto, which is not unlike to our gnats in *England*: In places where is no thick woods or Swamps, there is none or very few. In new Plantations they be troublesome for the first yeare, but the wood decaying they vanish: these flies cannot endure winde, heate or cold, so that these are only troublesome in close thick weather, and against raine many that be bitten will fall a scratching, whereupon their faces and hands swell. Others are never troubled with them at all: those likewise that swell with their biting the first yeare, never swell the second: for my owne part I have beene troubled as much with them or some like them, in the fen countrey of *England*, as ever I was there: Here be the flies that are called Cantharides, so much esteemed of Chirurgions, with divers kinde of butterflies. Thus have you heard of the worst of the Country: but some peradventure may say no; and reply that they have heard that the people have been often driven to great wants and extremities; To which I answer, it is true that some have lived for a certaine time with a little bread, other without any, yet all this argues nothing against the Country in it selfe, but condemnes the folly and improvidence of such as would venture into so rude and unmanaged a Countrey, without so much provisions as should have comfortably maintained them in health and strength, till by their labours they had brought the land to yeeld his fruite. I have my selfe heard some say that they heard it was a rich land, a brave Country, but when they came there they could see nothing but a few Canvis Bootheres and old houses, supposing at the first to have found walled townes, fortifications and corne fields, as if towns could have built themselves, or corne fields have growne of themselves, without the husbandry of man. These men missing of their expectations, returned home, and railed upon the Country. Others may object that of late time there hath beene great want:

I denie it not, but looke to the originall, and tell me from whence it came, The roote of their want sprung up in *England*; for many hundreds hearing of the plenty of the Country, were so much their own foes, and Countries hinderance, as to come without provision; which made things both deare and scant: wherfore let none blame the Country so much, as condemne the indiscreetnesse of such as will needs run themselves upon hardship. And I dare further assure any that will carrie provision enough for a yeare and a halfe, shall not need to feare want, if he or his agents be industrious, to mannage his estate and affaires. And whereas many doe disparage the land, saying, a man cannot live without labour, in that they more disparage and discredit themselves, in giving the world occasion to take notice of their droanish disposition, that would live of the swcate of another mans browes: surely they were much deceived, or else ill informed that ventured thither in hope to live in plenty and idlenes, both at a time: and it is as much pittie that he that can worke and will not, should ear; as it is pittie that he that would worke and cannot should fast. I condemne not such therefore as are now there, and are not able to worke; but I advise for the future those men that are of weaker constitutions to keepe at home, if their states cannot maintaine servants. For all new *England* must be workers in some kinde: and whereas it hath beene formerly reported that boyes of ten or twelve yeares of age might doe much more than get their living, that cannot be, for he must have more than a boyes head, and no lesse than a mans strength, that intends to live comfortably: and he that hath understanding and Industrie, with a stock of an 100. pound, shall live better there, than he shall do here of 10. pound *per annum*. But many will say, if it be thus, how comes it to passe then that they are so poore? I answer, that they are poore but in comparison; compare them with the rich Merchants or great landed men in *England*, and then I know they will seeme poore. There is no probability they should be exceeding rich, because none of such great estate went over yet; besides, a man of estate must first scatter before hee gather, hee must lay out monies for transporting of servants, and cattle and goods, for houses and fences, and gardens, &c. This may make his purse seeme light, and to the eye of others seeme a leaking in his estate, whereas these disbursements are for his future enrichment: for he being once well seated and quietly settled, his encrease comes in double; and howsoever they are accounted poore, they are well contented, and looke not so much at abundance, as a competencie; so little is

the povertie of the Country, that I am perswaded if many in *England* which are contrained to begge their bread were there, they would live better than many doe here, that have money to buy it. Furthermore when corne is scarce, yet may they have either fish or flesh for their labour : and surely that place is not miserably poore to them that are there, where foure eggs may be had for a penny; and a quart of new milke at the same rate : Where Butter is six-pence a pound, and Cheshire-Cheese at five-pence ; sure *Middlesex* affords *London* no better penny-worths. What though there be no such plenty, as to cry these things in the streets : yet every day affords these penny-worths to those that neede them in most places. I dare not say in all : Can they be very poore, where for foure thousand soules, there are fiftene hundred head of cattle, besides foure thousand Goates, and Swine innumerable ; In an ill sheepe-year I have knowne Mutton as deere in *Old England*, and deerer than Goates-flesh is in *New England*, which is altogether as good if fancy be set aside.

CHAP. XII.

What provision is to made for a Iourney at Sea, and what to carry with us for our use at Land.

Many peradventure at the looking over of these relations, may have inclinations or resolutions for the Voyage; to whom I wish all prosperity in their undertakings, although I will use no forcive arguments to perswade any, but leave them to the relation: yet by way of advice, I would commend to them a few lines from the Pen of experience. And because the way to *New England* is over Sea, it will not be amisse to give you directions what is necessary to be carried. Many I suppose, know as well, or better than my selfe; yet all doe not, to those my directions tend; although every man have ship-provisions allowed him for his five pound a man, which is salt Beefe, Porke, salt Fish, Butter, Cheese, Pease; Pottage, Water: grewell, and such kinde of Victuals, with good Biskets, and six shilling Beere : yet it will bee necessary to carry some comfortable refreshing of fresh visuall. As first, for such as have ability, some Conserves, and good Clarret wine to burne at Sea : Or you may have it by some of your Vintners or Wine-Coopers burned here, and put up into vessels, which will keepe much better than other burnt Wine, it is a very comfortable thing for

the stomacke; or such as are Sea-sicke: Sallet-oyle, likewise, Prunes are good to be stewed; Sugar for many things: white Biskets, and Egges, and Bacon, Rice, Poultry, and some weather-sheepe to kill aboard the ship; and fine flowre-baked meates, will keepe a bout a weeke or nine dayes at Sea. Iuyce of Lemonds well put up, is good either to prevent or cure the Scurvy. Here it must not be forgotten to cary small Skillets, or Pipkins, and small frying pans, to dresse their victuals in at Sea. For bedding, so it be easie, and cleancly, and warme, it is no matter how old or coarse it be for the use of the Sea; and so likewise for Apparell, the oldest cloathes be the fittest, with a long coarse coate, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and planks. Whosoever shall put to Sea in a stout and well-conditioned ship, having an honest Master, and loving Sea men, shall not neede to feare, but he shall finde as good content at Sea as at Land.

It is too common with many to feare the Sea more than they neede, and all such as put to Sea, confesse it to be lesse tedious than they either feared or expected. A ship at Sea may well be compared to a Cradle, rocked by a carefull mothers hand, which though it be moved up and downe, yet is it not in danger of falling: So a ship may often be rocked too and againe upon the troublesome Sea, yet seldome doth it sinke or over-turne, because it is kept by that carefull hand of providence by which it is rocked. It was never knowne yet, that any ship in that voyage was cast a way, or that ever fell into the enemies hand.

For the health of passengers it hath beene observed, that of five hundred soules, not above three or foure have died at Sea: It is probable in such a company, more might have died either by sicknesse or casualties, if they had stayed at home. For women, I see not but that they doe as well as men; and young children as well as either; having their healths as well at Sea as at Land: Many likewise which have come with such foule bodies to Sea, as did make their dayes uncomfortable at Land, have beene so purged and clarified at Sea that they have beene more healthfull for after-times; their weake appetites being turned to good stomackes, not only desiring, but likewise digesting such victuals as the Sea affords. Secondly, for directions for the Countrey, it is not to be feared, but that men of good estates may doe well there; alwayes provided, that they goe well accommodated with servants. In which I would not wish them to take over many; ten or twelve lusty servants

being able to mannage an estate of two or three thousand pound. It is not the multiplicite of many bad servants, (which presently eates a man out of house and harbour, as lamentable experience hath made manifest) but the industry of the faithfull and diligent labourer, that enricheth the carefull Master; so that he that hath many dronish servants, shall soone be poore; and he that hath an industrious family, shall soone be rich.

Now for the encouragement of his men, he must not doe as many have done, (more through ignorance than desire) cary many mouthes, and no meate; but rather much meate for a few mouthes. Want of due maintenance produceth nothing but a grumling spirit with a sluggish idlenesse, when as those servants which be well provided for, goe through their imployments with speede and cheerefulnesse. For meale, it will be requisite to cary a Hogshead and a halfe, for every one that is a labourer, to keepe him till hee may receive the fruite of his owne labours, which will be a yeare and a halfe after his arrivall, if he land in May or Iune. He must likewise carry Malt, Beeffe, Butter, Cheese, some Pease, good Wines, Vinegar, Strong-waters, &c. whosoever transports more of these than he himselfe useth, his over plus being sould, will yeeld as much profit as any other staple commodity. Every man likewise must carry over good store of Apparell; for if he come to buy it there, he shall find it dearer than in *England*. Woollen-cloath is a very good commodity, and Linnen better; as *Holland*, *Lockram*, *Flaxen*, *Hempen*, *Callico* stufes, *Linsiey-woollies*, and blew *Callico*, greene *Sayes* for Housewives aprons. Hats, Bootes, Shooes, good *Irish* Stockings, which if they be good, are much more serviceable than knit-ones. All kinde of Grocery wares, as Sugar, Prunes, Raisons, Currants, Hony, Nutmegs, Cloves, &c. Sope, Candles, and Lamps, &c. All maner of houshol-stuffe is very good Trade there, as Pewter and brasse, but great Iron-pots be preferred before Brasse, for the use of that country: warming pans and Stewing-pans be of necessary use, and good Trafficke there. All manner of Iron-wares, as all manner of nailes for houses, & all manner of Spikes for building of Boats, Ships, and fishing Stages: all manner of tooles for Workemen, Hoes for planters, broad and narrow for setting and weeding; with Axes, both broad and pitching axes. All manner of Augers, piercing-bits, Whip-saws, Two-handed saws, Froes, both for the riving of Pales and Laths, rings for Beetles heads and Iron-wedges; though all these be made in the Country: (there

being divers Blacke smiths) yet being a heavy commodity, and taking but a litle stoege, it is cheaper to cary such commodities out of *England*. Glasse ought not to be forgotten of any that desire to benefite themselves, or the Country: if it be well leaded, and carefully pack't up, I know no commodity better for portage or sale. Here likewise must not be forgotten all utensils for the Sea, as Barbels, Splitting-knives, Leads, and Cod-hookes, and Lines, Machril-hookes and lines, Sharke-hookes, Seanes, or Basse nets, large and strong, Herring-nets, &c. Such as would eat Fowle, must not forget their fixe foote Guns, their good Powder and shot, of all sorts; a great round shot called *Bastable*-shot, is the best; being made of a blacker Lead than ordinary shot: Furthermore, good Poole davies to make sailes for Boats, Roads, and Anchors for Boates and Pinnaces, be good; Sea-coale, Iron, Lead, and Mil-stons, Flints, Ordnances, and whatsoever a man can conceive is good for the Country, that will lie as Ballast, he cannot be a loser by it. And lest I should forget a thing of so great importance, no man must neglect to provide for himselfe, or those belonging to him, his munition for the defence of himself and the Country. For there is no man there that beares a head, but that beares military Armes: even Boyes of fourteene yeares of Age, are practised with men in military dicipline, every three weekes. Whosoever shall cary over Drummes and *English* Colours, Pattesons, Halberds, Pikes, Muskets, Bandeleroes, with Swords, shall not neede to feare good gaine for them, such things being wanting in the Countrey: Likewise whatsoever shall be needfull for fortifications of Holds and Castles, whereby the common enemy may be kept out in future times, is much desired. They as yet have had no great cause to feare; but because security hath beene the overthrow of many a new plantation, it is their care, according to their abilities, to secure themselves by fortifications, as well as they can: Thus having shewed what commodities are most usefull, it will not be amisse to shew you what men be most fit for these Plantations.

First, men of good working, and contriving heads, a well experienced common wealths man for the good of the body politicke in matters of advice and counsell, a well skilled and industrious husbandman, for tillage and improvements of grounds; an ingenious Carpenter, a cunning Joyner, a handy-Cooper, such a one as can make strong ware for the use of the Country, and a good Brickmaker, a Tyler and a Smith, a Leather dresser, a Gardiner,

and a Taylour: one that hath good skill in the trade of fishing, is of speciall use, and so is a good Fowler, if there be any that hath skill in any of these trades, if he can transport himselfe, hee needs not feare but he may improve his time and endeavours to his owne benefit and comfort; if any cannot transport himselfe, hee may provide himselfe of an honest master, and so may doe as well. There is as much freedome and liberty for servants as in *England*, and more too; a wronged servant shall have right *volens nolens* from his injurious master, and a wronged master shall have right of his injurious servant, as well as here: Wherefore let no servant be discouraged from the voyage, that intends it. And now whereas it is generally reported, that servants and poore men grow rich, and the masters and Gentrie grow poore; I must needs confesse that the diligent hand makes rich, and that labouring men having good store of employments, and as good pay, live well, and contentedly; but I cannot perceiv that those that set them a worke are any way impoverished by them; peradventure they have lesse money by reason of them, but never the lesse riches; a mans worke well done being more beneficiall than his money, or other dead commodities, which otherwise would lie by him to no purpose. If any men be so improvident as to set men about building of Castles in the Aire, or other unnecessary employments, they may grow poore; but such as employ labourers about planting of corne, building of houses, fencing in ground, fishing, and divers other necessarie occasions, shall receive as much or more by poore mens labours, than those that live in *England* doe from the industrie of such as they hire: Wherefore I doe suppose this to be but the surmising of some that are ignorant of the state of the countrey, or else mis-informed by some ill willers to the plantations. Many objections, I know, are daily invented, to hinder the proceedings of these new plantations, which may dampen the unsettled spirits of such as are not greatly affected with those undertakings; Some say the *Spaniard* layes claime to the whole countrey, being the first discoverer hereof, and that he may make invasion upon those parts as well as he hath done upon *Saint Christophers*, and *Saint Martins*, and those places; but it doth not follow that because hee tooke such places, as lay just in his way to the *West Indies*, that he should come thousands of miles with a great Navie to plantations, as yet not worth the pillage: and when the Plantations are grown noted in the eyes of the common foes for wealth, it is hoped that when the Bees have Home in their Hives,

they will have stings in their tails. Hath not *Virginia* been planted many yeares which is foure hundred miles neerer the *Spaniards* course, and yet never met with any affrontments; so that this scruple smells of feare and pusill-animity. To wipe away all groundlesse calumniationes, and to answer to every too too curious objections, and frivolous questions (some so simple as not ashamed to aske whether the Sunne shines there or no) were to run in infinitum; but I hope that the severall manuscripts and letters, and informations by word of mouth from some of our honest Countrymen which daily have recourse unto us, have given full satisfaction to such as are well-willers to the Plantations: and for such as are estranged to it in affection, if every word that hath been either writ or spoken were a forcive argument, yet would it be too little to steadie their beleefe in any one particular concerning the Country. Some are nimble eared to heare faults, and so ready tongued to publish them, yea often times with strained constructions; a false asseveration usually winneth more beleefe than two verifying negatives can resettle: some there are who count with *Clandian* that it is an incomparable happinesse to have their birth life and buriall in the same place: these are never likely to remove further than the shell of their owne country. But because there are some noble spirits that devote their states, and their persons to the comon good of their King and Country, I have therefore for their directions and delight made this relation: For as the end of my travell was observation, so I desire the end of my observation may tend to the information of others: As I have observed what I have seene, and written what I have observed, so doe I desire to publish what I have written, desiring it may be beneficiall to posteritie; and if any man desire to fill himselfe at that fountaine, from whence this tasting cup was taken, his owne experience shall tell him as much as I have here related, and thus I passe from the country as it stands to the *English*, and come to discourse how it stands to the old Natives, and they to it, as followeth.

THE



THE SECOND PART.

Of the *Indians* their persons, cloathing,
diet, natures, customes, lawes, marriages,
worships, coniurations, warres, games, hun-
tings, fishings, sports, language,
death, and burials.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Connecticuts, Mowhacks, or such Indians, as are
West-ward.*



He Country as it is in relation to the *Indians*, is divided as it were into Shires, every severall division being swaid by a severall king. The *Indians* to the East and North-east, bearing the name of *Churchers*, and *Tarrenteenes*. These in the Southerne parts be called *Pequanes*, and *Narragansets*; those who are seated West-ward be called *Connectacuts*, and *Mowhacks*; Our *Indians* that live to the North-ward of them, be called *Aberginians*, who before the sweeping Plague, were an Inhabitant not fearing, but rather scorning the confrontments of such as now count them but the scum of the Countrey, and would sooner roote them out of their native possessions, were it not for the *English*.

These are a cruell bloody people, which were wont to come down upon their poore neighbours with more than brutish savagenesse, spoiling their corn, burning their houses, slaying men, ravishing women, yea very Canibals they were, sometimes eating on a man one part after another before his face, and while yet living; insomuch that the very name of a *Mo-rack* would strike the heart of a poore *Ab-ergenian* dead, were there not hopes at hand of relief from the *English* to succour them: For these inhuman homicids confesse that they dare not meddle with a white fac'd man, accompanied with his hot mouthed weapon. These *Indians* be a people of a tall stature, of long grim visages, slender waisted, and exceeding great armes and thighs, wherein they say their strength lyeth; and this I rather beleieve, because an honest Gentleman told me, upon his knowledge, that he saw one of them with a fillippe with his finger kill a dog, who afterward flead him and sod him, and eate him to his dinner. They are so hardy that they can eate such things as would make other *Indians* sick to looke upon, being destitute of fish and flesh, they suffice hunger and maintain nature with the use of vegetatiues, but that which they most hunt after is the flesh of man; their custome is, if they get a stranger neer their habitations, not to butcher him immediately, but keeping him in as good plight as they can, feeding him with the best victuals they have. As a neare neighbouring *Indian* assured me, who found what he had spoke true by a lamentable experience, still wearing the cognizance of their cruelty on his naked arme, who being taken by them eat of their food, lodged in their beds, nay he was brought forth every day to be new painted, piped unto, and hem'd in with a ring of bare skinned morris dancers, who presented their antiques before him: In a word, when they had sported enough about this walking Maypole, a rough hewne satyre cutteth a gobbit of flesh from his brawnie arme, eating it in his view, searing it with a firebrand, lest the blood should be wasted before the morn, at the dawning whereof they told him they would make an end as they had begun; he answered that he cared as little for their threats, as they did for his life, not fearing death; whereupon they led him bound into a *Wigwam* where he sat as a condemned Prisoner grating his teeth for anger, being for the present so hampered, and the next day to be entombed in so many living sepulchers, he extends his strength to the utmost, breaketh the bands from his hands, and loosing the cords from his feet, thought at once to be revenged for the flesh of his arme, and finding a hatchet, layes on with an arm of reveng to the anliving of ten men

at first onset; afterward taking the opportunity of the dead of the night, fled through the woods, and came to his native home, where he still lives to rehearse his happy escapall; of the rest of their inhumane cruelties let the *Dutchmen*, (who live among them) testify as likewise the cruell manner of leading their prisoners captive, w^{ch} they doe not only pinion with sharp thongs, but likewise bore holes through their hamstrings, through which they thread a cord coupling ten or a dozen men together.

These *Indians* be more desperate in wars than the other *Indians*, which proceeds not onely from the fiercenesse of their natures, but also in that they know themselves to be better arm'd and weaponed all of them wearing sea horse skinn^s, and barks of trees, made by their Art as impenetrable, it is thought, as Steele, wearing head peeces of the same, vnder which they march securely and vndantedly, running and fiercely crying out, *Hadree Hadree succomee, succomee*, we come we come to sucke your blood, not fearing the feathered shaft of the strong-armed bow-men, but like unruly headstrong stallions beate them downe with their right hand *Tamahaukes*, and left hand Iavelins, being all the weapons which they use, counting it owes a cowardly fight. *Tamahaukes* be staves of two foot and a half long, and a knob at one end; as round and big as a footeball; a Iavelin is a short speare, headed with sharp sea-horse teeth: one blow or thrust with these strange weapons, will not need a second to hasten death, from a *Mowhacks* arme. I will conclude this discourse concerning the *Mowhacks*, in a tragickall rehearsal of one of their combates. A *Sagamore* inhabiting neere these Cannibals, was so daily annoyed with their injurious inhumanity, that he must either become a tributary subject to their tyranny, or release himselfe from thraldome by the stroke of warre, which he was unable to wage of himselfe; wherefore with fair entreaties, plausible perswasions, forcive arguments & rich presents he sent to other *Sagamores*, he procured so many souldiers as, summed with his own, made his forces six thousand strong: with the which he resolutely marched towards his enemies, intending either to win the horse or lose the saddle; His enemies having heard of his designs, plotted how to confront him in his enterprize, and overthrow him by trechery; which they thus attempted; knowing their enemies were to swimme over a muddy river, they divided their bands lying in ambush on both sides the river, waiting his approach, who suspected no danger, looking for nothing but victory; but immediately they were invironed with their unexpected foes, in

their greatest disadvantage : for being in the water, shoot they could not, for swimming was their action ; and when they came to the side they could not run away, for their feet stuck fast in the mudde, and their adversaries impaled them about, clubbing and darting all that attained the shore, so that all were killed and captived, saving three, who swimming farther under the waters (like the Ducke that escapeth the Spanniell by diving) untill they were out of sight of their bloody foes, recovered the shoare, creeping into the thickets, from whence, after a little breathing and resting of their weary limbes, they marched through the woods, and arrived at their owne homes, relating to their inquisitive survivors the sad event of their warre, who a long time after deplored the death of their friends, stil placing the remembrance of that day in the Callender of their mishappes.

CHAP II.

Of the Tarrenteenes or the Indian inhabiting East-ward.

THe *Tarrenteenes* saying that they eat not mans flesh, are little lesse salvage, and cruell than these Cannibals : our *Indians* doe feare them as their deadly enemies ; for so many of them as they meete they kill. About two yeares agoe our *Indians*, being busie about their accustomed huntings, not suspecting them so neere their owne liberties, were on the suddaine surprized by them, some being slaine, the rest escaping to their *English Asylum*, whither they durst not pursue them ; their *Sagamore* was wounded by an arrow, but presently cured by *English* Chirurgery. These *Indians* are the more insolent, by reason they have gunns which they dayly trade for with the *French*, (who will sell his eyes, as they say, for beaver :) but these doe them more credit than service ; for having gunnes they want powder, or if they have that, they want shot, something or other being alwayes wanting ; so that they use them for little, but to salute coasting boates that come to trade, who no sooner can anchor in any

harbour, but they present them with a volley of shot, asking for sacke and strong liquors, which they so much love since the *English* used to trade it with them, that they will scarce trade for any thing else, lashing out into excessive abuse, first taught by the example of some of our *English*, who to unclathe them of their beaver coat, clad them with the infection of swearing and drinking, which was never in fashion with them before, it being contrary to their nature to guzzell downe strong drinke, or use so much as to sip of strong waters, untill our bestiall example and dishonest incitation had too much brought them to it: from which I am sure hath sprung many evill consequents, as disorder, quarrels, wrongs, unconscionable and foreive wrestling of Beaver and Wampompeage: and from over-flowing Cups there hath bin a proceeding to revenge, murther, and over-flowing of blood. As witness Maister *Weyes* Boate, which they sunke with stones after they had killed his sonne, with three more: buzzing the *English* in the eares, that they see it bulged against the rockes, and the men drowned in the beating surges: but afterwards being betrayed, as many as were caught, were hanged. Another who was situated on *Richmonds* Island, living as he list amongst them, making his covetous corrupt will his law, after many abuses, was with his family one evening treacherously murdered under a faire pretence of trade; so that these that lived beside the Law of God, and their King, and the light of Nature, dyed by their hands that car'd neither for God, King, nor Nature. Take these *Indians* in their owne trimme and naturall disposition, and they be reported to be wise, lofty-spirited, constant in friendship to one another; true in their promise, and more industrious then many others.

CHAP. V.

Of the Pequants and Narragansets, Indians inhabiting Southward.

THe *Pequants* be a stately warlike people, of whom I never heard any misdemeanour; but that they were just and

and equall in their dealings; not treacherous either to their Country-men, or *English*: Requirers of courtesies, affable towards the *English*. Their next neighbours the *Narragansets*, be at this present the most numerous people in those parts, the most rich also, and the most industrious: being the store-house of all such kind of wild Merchandize as is amongst them. These men are the most curious minters of their *Wampompeage* and *Mowbacks*, which they forme out of the ir most wreaths of Periwinkle-shells. The Northerne, Easterne, and Westernne *Indians* fetch all their Coine from these Southern Mint-masters. From hence they have most of their curious Pendants and Bracelets; from hence they have their great stonepipes, which will hold a quarter of an ounce of Tobacco, which they make with Steele-drills and other instruments; such is their ingenuity and dexterity, that they can imitate the *English* mold so accurately, that were it not for matter and colour it were hard to distinguish them; they make them of Greene, and sometimes of blacke-stone they be much desired of our *English* Tobacconists, for their rarity, strength, hand-somnesse, and coolenes. Hence likewise our *Indians* had their pots wherein they used to seeth their victualls, before they knew the use of Brasse. Since the *English* came, they have employed most of their time in catching of Beavers, Otters, and Musquashies, which they bring downe into the Bay, returning backe loaded with *English* commodities of which they make a double profit by selling them to more remote *Indians*, who are ignorant at what cheape rates they obtaine them, in comparison of what they make them pay, so making their neighbours ignorance their enrichment. Although these be populous, yet I never heard they were desirous to take in hand any martiall enterprize, or expose themselves to the uncertaine events of warre: wherefore the *Pequans* call them Women-like men; but being incapable of a yeare, they rest secure under the conceit of their popularity, and seeke rather to grow rich by industry, than famous by deeds of Chivalry. But to leave strangers, and come to declare what is experimentally knowne of the *Indians* amongst whom we live: of whom in the next Chapter,

CHAP. IV.

Of the Aberginians or Indians Northward.

First of their Stature, most of them being betweene five or sixe foote high, straight bodied, strongly composed, smooth skinned, merry countenanced, of complexion something more swarthy then *Spaniards*, blacke hair'd, high foreheaded, blacke ey'd, out-nosed, broad shouldred, brawny arm'd, long and slender handed, out-brested, smal wasted, lank bellied, well thighed, flat kneed, handsome growne legs, and small feete: In a word, take them when the blood briskes in their veines, when the flesh is on their backes, and marrow in their bones, when they frolicke in their antique deportments and *Indian* postures, and they are more amiable to behold (though onely in *Adams* livery) than many a compounded phantasticke in the newest fashion. It may puzzle belife, to conceive how such lusty bodies should have their rise and daily supportment from so slender a fostering; their houses being meane, their lodging as homely, commons scant, their drinke water, and Nature their best cloathing; in them the old proverbe may well be verified; (*Natura paucis contenta*) for though this be their daily portion, they still are healthfull and lusty. I have bin in many places, yet did I never see one that was borne either in redundance or defect a monster, or any that sicknes had deformed, or casualty made decrepit, saving one that had a bleared eye, and another that had a wenne on his cheek. The reason is rendred why they grow so proportionable, and continue so long in their vigour (most of them being so before a wrinkled brow or gray haire bewray their age) is, because they are not brought down with suppressing labour, vexed with annoying cares, or drowned in the excessive abuse of overflowing plenty, which oftentimes kills them more than want; as may appear in them. For when they change their *basic Indian* commons for the plenty of *Eng-land*, fuller diet, is so contrary to their stomacks, that death or a desperate sicknes immediately accrews, which makes so few of them desirous to see *England*. Their swarthinesse is the

Suns livery, for they are borne faire. Their smooth skins proceed from the often anoynting of their bodies with the oyle of fishes, and the fat of Eagles, with the grease of Rackoones, which they hold in summer, the best antidote to keepe their skin from blistering with the scorching Sun; and it is their best armour against the Musketoës, the surest expeller of the hairy excrement, and stops the pores of their bodies against the nipping winters cold. Their black haire is naturall, yet it is brought to a more jetty colour by oyling, dying and daily dressing. Sometimes they weare it very long, hanging downe in a loose dishevel'd womanish manner: other while tied up hard and short like a horse taile, bound close with a fillet which they say makes it grow the faster, they are not a little phantastical or custom-ficke in this particular: their boyes being not permitted to weare their haire long till sixteene yeeres of age, and then they must come to it by degrees: some being cut with a long forerop, a long locke on the crowne one of each side of his head, the rest of his haire being cut even with the scalpe: the young men and souldiers were their haire long on the one side, the other side being cut short like a screw other cuts they have as their fancy befooles them, which would torture the wits of a curious Barber to imitate. But though they be thus wedded to the haire of their head, you cannot woe them to weare it on their chins, where it no sooner growes, but it is stubbed up by the rootes, for they count it as an unusefull, cumbersome, and opprobrious excrement, inso much as they call him an *English mans* bastard that hath but the appearance of a beard, which some have growing in a staring fashion, like the beard of a Cat, which makes them the more out of love with them, chusing rather to have no beards than such as should make them ridiculous.

CHAP. V.

Of their Apparell, Ornaments, Paintings, and other artissiall deckings.

NOW these naked bodies may seeme too weake to withstand the assaulting heate of their parching Summers, and the piercing cold of the icie Winters, or it may be surmised that these earthly fabricks should be wasted to nothing by the tempestuous dashing of wind-driven raines, having neither that which may warme within, or shelter without; yet these things they looke not after, saving a

Paire of *Indian* breeches to cover that which modesty commands to be hid, which is but a peece of cloth a yard and a halfe long, put betweene their groinings, tide with a snakes skinne about their middles, one end hanging downe with a flap before, the other like a raile behinde. In the winter time the more aged of them weare leather drawers, in forme like *Irish* trouses, fastned under their girdle with buttons; they weare shooes likewise of their owne making, cut out of a Mooses hide, many of them weare skinnes about them, in forme of an *Irish* mantle, and of these some be Beares skinnes, Mooses skinnes, and Beaver skinnes sewed together, otter skins, and rackoone skinnes, most of them in the winter having his deepe furr'd Cat-skinne, like a long large Muffe, which he shifts to that arme which lieth most exposed to the winde; thus clad, hee busles better through a world of cold in a frost-paved wilderness, than the furred Citizen in his warme Stoave. If their fancie drive them to trade, they choose rather a good course blanket, through which they cannot see, interposing it betweene the sunne and them; or a peece of broade cloth, which they use for a double end, making it a coate by day, and a covering by night; they love not to be imprisoned in our *English* fashion: they love their owne dogge-fashion better (of shaking their cares, and being ready in a moment) than to spend time in dressing them, though they may as well spare it as any men I know, having little else to doe. But the chiefe reasons they render why they will not conforme to our *English* apparell, are because their women cannot wash them when they be soyled, and their meanes will not reach to buy new when they have done with their old; and they confidently beleeve, the *English* will not be so liberall as to furnish them upon gifture: therefore they had rather goe naked than be lousie, and bring their bodies out of their old tune, making them more tender by a new acquired habit, which poverty would constrainethem to leave; although they be thus poore, yet is there in them the sparkes of naturall pride, which appears in their longing desire after many kinde of ornaments, wearing pendants in their eares, as forms of birdes beasts, and fishes, carved out of bone, shels and stone, with long bracelts of their curious wrought wampompeage and mowhacks, which they put about their loynes; these they count a rare kind of decking: many of the better sort bearing upon their cheeks, certain Pourtraictures of beasts, as Beares, Deares, Mooses, Wolves, &c. some of fowls, as of Eagles, Hawkes, &c. which be not a superficiall painting, but a certaine in-

cision, or else a raising of their skinne by a small sharpe instrument, under which they conveigh a certaine kind of black unchangeable inke, which makes the desired forme apparent and permanent. Others haue certaine round Impressions downe the out side of their armes and breasts, in some of mullets or spur-rowels, which they imprint by searing irons: whether these be foiles to illustrate their unparalleled beauty (as they deeme it) or armes to blazon their antique Gentility. I cannot easily determine: but Sagamore with a Hum-berd in his eare for a pendant, a blacke hawke on his *occiput* for his plume, Mowhacks, for his gold chaine, good store of Wampompeage begirting his loynes, his bow in his hand, his quiver at his back, with six naked *Indian* spatterlashes at his heeles for his guard, thinkes himselfe little inferiour to the great *Cham*, he will not sticke to say he is all one with King *Charles*. He thinks he can blow down Castles with his breath, and conquer kingdomes with his conceit. This *Pompey* can endure no equall till one dayes adverse lottery at their game (called *Puimme*) metamorphize him into a *Codrus*, robbing him of his conceited wealth, leaving him in minde and riches, equal with his naked attendants, till a new taxation furnish him with afresh supply.

CHAP. VI.

Of their dyet, cookery, meale-times, and hospitality at their Kettles.

HAVING done with their most needfull cloathings and ornamentall deckings; may it please you to feast your eyes with their belly-timbers, which I suppose would be but *stibium* to weak stomachs as they cooke it, though never so good of it selfe. In Winter-time they have all manner of fowles of the water and of the land; and beasts of the land and water. pond-fish, with Catharres and other rootes; *Indian* beanes and Clammes. In the Summer they have all manner of Sea-fish, with all sorts of berries. For the ordering of their victuals, they boile or roast them, having large Kettles which they traded for with the *French* long since, and doe still buy of the *English* as their need requires, before they had substantiall earthen pots of their owne making. Their spits are no other than cloven sticks sharpened at one end to thrust into the ground: into these cloven stickes they thrust the flesh or fish they would have roasted, behemming a round fire with a dozen of spits at a time, turning

them as they see occasion. Some of their scullery having dressed these homely gates, presents it to his guests, dishing it up in a rude manner, placing it on the verdent carpet of the earth which Nature spreads them, without either trenchers, napkins, or knives, upon which their hunger-sawced stomachs impatient of delays, falls aboard without scrupling at vnwashed hands, without bread, salt, or beere: lolling on the Turkish fashion, not ceasing till their full bellies leave nothing but empty platters: they seldome or never make bread of their *Indian* corn, but seeth it whole like beans, eating three or foure cornes with a mouthfull of fish or flesh, sometimes eating meate first, and cornes after, filling up the chinks with their broth. In Summer when their corne is spent, *Isquater* squashes is their best bread, a fruit like a yong Pumpion. To say, and to speake paradoxically, they be great eaters, and little meate-men; when they visit our *English*, being invited to eate, they are very moderate, whether it be to shew their manners, or for shamefastnesse, I know not, but at home they will eate till their bellies stand South, ready to split with fulnesse: it being their fashion, to eate all at some times and somtimes nothing at all in two or three dayes, wise providence being a stranger to their wilder dayes; they be right Infidels, neither caring for the morrow, or providing for their owne families, but as all are fellowes at footeball, so they all meet friends at the kettle, saving their wives, that dance at a Spaniel-like attendance at their back for their bony fragments. If their imperious occasions cause them to travell, the best of their victuals for their journey is *Nocake*, (as they call it) which is nothing but *Indian* corne parched in the hot ashes; the ashes being sifted from it, it is after ward beat to powder, and put into a long leatherne bag, trussed at their backe like a knap sacke; out of which they take thrice three spoonfulls a day, dividing it into three meales. If it be in winter, and Snow be on the ground they can eat when they please, stopping snow after their dusty victuals, which otherwise would feed the little better than a Tiburn halter. In Summer they must stay till they meet with a Spring or Brooke; wher they may have water to prevent the imminent danger of choaking. With this strange *viaticum* they will travell foure or 5 daies together with loads fitter for Elephants than men. But though they can fare so hardly abroad, at home their chaps must walke night and day as long as they have it. They keepe no set meales, their store being spent, they champe on the bit, till they meete with fresh supplies, either from their own indevours, or their wives industry, who

trudge to the *Clambanks* when all other meanes faile. Though they be sometimes scanted, yet are they as free as Emperours, both to their Country-men and *English*, be he stranger, or neere acquaintance; counting it a great discourtesie, not to eat of their high-conceited delicates, and sup of their un-oat-meal'd broth, made thick with fishes, fowles and Beasts boiled all together; some remaining raw, the rest converted by over-much seething to a loathed mash, not halfe so good as *Irish Boniclapper*.

CHAP. VII.

Of their dispositions and good qualifications, as friendship, constancy, truth, and affability.

TO enter into a serious discourse concerning the naturall conditions of these *Indians*, might procure admiration from the people of any civilized Nations, in regard of their civility and good natures. If a Tree may be judged by his fruit, and dispositions calculated by exteriour actions, then may it be concluded, that these *Indians* are of affable, courteous, and well disposed natures, ready to communicate the best of their wealth to the mutuall good of one another, & the lesse abundance they have to shew their entire friendship; so much the more perspicuous is their love, in that they are as willing to part with their Mite in povertie, as treasure in plenty. As he that kills a deere, sends for his friend, and eates it merrily: So he that receives but a piece of bread from an *English* hand, parts it equally betweene himselfe and his comerades, and eates it lovingly. In a word, a friend can command his friend, his house, and whatsoever is his, (saving his wife) and have it freely: And as they are love-linked thus in common courtesie, so are they no way sooner dis-ioynted than by ingratitude: accounting an ungratefull person a double robber of a man, not only of of his courtesie, but of his thanks which he might receive of another for the same proffered or received kindness. Such is their love to one another, that they cannot endure to see their country-men wronged, but will stand stiffly in their defence, plead strongly in their behalfe, and justifie one anothers integrities in any warrantable action. If it were possible to recount the courtesies they have shewed the *English*, since their first arrivall in those parts, it would not onely steddily beleefe, that they are a loving people, but

also winne the love of those that never saw them, and wipe off that needles feare that is too deeply rooted in the conceits of many, who thinke them envious; and of such rankerous and inhumane dispositions, that they will one day make an end of their *English* inmates. The worst indeed may be surmised, but the *English* hitherto have had little cause to suspect them, but rather to be convinced of their trustinessse, seeing they have as yet bin the disclosers of all such treacheries as have beene practised by other *Indians*. And whereas once there was a proffer of a universall League amongst all the *Indians* in those parts, to the intent that they might all joyn in one united force, to extirpate the *English*, our *Indians* refused the motion, replying, they had rather be servants to the *English*, of whom they were confident to receive no harme, and from whom they had received so many favours, and assured good testimonies of their love; than equals with them, who cut their throates upon the least offence, and make them the shambles of their cruelty. Furthermore, If any roaving ship be upon the coasts, and chance to harbour either East-ward, Northward, or Southward in any unusuall port, they will give us certain intelligence of her burthen & forces, describing their men either by language or features; which is a great priviledge and so small advantage. Many wayes hath their advice and endeavour bin advantageous unto us; they being our first instructors for the planting of their *Indians* Corne, by teaching us to cull out the finest seede, to observe the fittest season, to keepe distance for holes and fit measures for hils, to worme it and weed it, to prune it, and dresse it as occasion shall require.

These *Indians* be very hospitable, insomuch that when the *English* have traveled forty, fifty, or threescore miles into the Country, they have entertained them into their houses, quartered them by themselves in the best roomes, providing the best victuals, expressing their welcom in as good termes as could be expected from their slender breeding, shewing more love than complement, not grumbling for a fortnight, or three weeks tarying; but rather caring to provide accommodation correspondent to their *English* custome. The doubtfull traveller hath oftentimes bin much beholding to them for their guidance thorow the unbeaten Wildernes: my selfe in this particular can doe no lesse in the due acknowledgment of their love, than speake their commendations, who with two more of my associates heading our course to new *Plimouth*, lost our way, being deluded by a misleading path which wee still followed, being as we thought too broad for an *Indian* path (which seldome is broader than a Cartes-

rat) but that the daily concourse of *Indians* from the *Narragansetts* who traded for shooes, wearing them homewards had made this *Indian* tract like an *English* walke, and had rear'd up great sticks against the trees, and marked the rest with their hatchets in the *English* fashion, which begat in us a security of our wrong way to bee right, when indeed there was nothing lesse. The day being gloomy, and our compasses at home, we travelled hard til night, to lesse purpose than if we had sat still, not gaining an inch of our journey for a dayes travel: but happily we arrived at an *Indian Wigwam*, where we were informed of our misprision, and invited to a homely lodging, feasted with the haunch of a fat Beare, and the ensuing morning the son of my naked host, for a peece of Tobacco, and a foure penny whittle, tooke the clew of his travelling experience, conducting us through the strange labyrinth of unbeaten bushy wayes in the woody wilderness twenty miles to our desired harbour.

A second demonstration of their love in this kind may appeare in a passage of the same nature. An unexperienced wood man ranging in the woods for Deere, travelled so farre beyond his knowledg, till he could not tell how to get out of the wood for trees, but the more he sought to direct himself out, the more he ran himselfe in, from the home he most desired; the night came upon him preventing his walking, and the extremity of cold seasing upon his right foot for want of warming motion: deprived him of the use therof, so that he could not remove farther than his snowy bed, but had there ended his daies had not six comiserating *Indians*, who heard of his wandring, found him out by diligent search, being almost dead with despaire and cold but after they had conquered his despaire with the assurance of his habitation, and expelled the cold by the infusion of strong waters which they brought for the same purpose; they framed a thing like a hand barrow and carried this selfe-helpelesse person on their bare shoulders twelve miles to his residence. Many other wandring benighted coasters have beene kindly entertained into their habitations, where they have rested and reposed themselves more securely than if they had been in some blind obscure old *Englands* Inn, being the next day directed in their right way; many lazie boyes that have runne away from their masters, have beene brought home by these ranging forresters, who are as well acquainted with the craggy mountaines and the pleasant vales, the stately woods, and swampy groves, the spacious ponds, and swift running rivers, and can distinguish them by their names as perfectly, and finde them as present.

ly, as the experienced Citizen knowes how to finde out Cheape-side crosse, or *London* stone. Such is the wisdom and policie of these poore men, that they will be sure to keepe correspondence with our *English* Magistrates; expressing their love in the execution of any service they command them, so far as lies in their power, as may appeare in this one particuler, A certaine man having layd himselfe open to the Kings lawes, fearing attachment, conviction, and consequently execution, sequestred himselfe from the honest societie of his neighbours, betaking himselfe unto the obscure thickets of the wilderness, where he lived for a time undiscovered, till the *Indians* who leave no place unsearched for Deare, found out his hant, and having taken notice by diverse discourses concerning him, how that it was the governors desire to know where he was; they thought it a part of their service to certifie him where he kept his rendezvouze, who thereupon desired if they could to direct men to him for his attachment, but he had shifted his dwelling, and could not be found for the present, yet he was after scene by other *Indians*, but being double pistold, and well sworded, they feared to approach so neere him as to grapple with him: wherefore they let him alone till his owne necessary businesse cast him upon them; for having occasion to crosse over a river he came to the side thereof, where was an *Indian Cannow*, in which the *Indians* were to crosse the river themselves, he vauntingly commanded waftage; which they willingly granted, but withall plotting how they might take him prisoner, which they thus effected; having placed him in the midship of their ticklish wherrie, they lanced forth into the deep, causing the capering *Cannow* to cast out her combersome ballast into the liquid water; which swomme like a stone, and now the water having dank't his pistols, and lost his *Spanish* progge in the bottome, the *Indians* swomme him out by the chinne to the shore, where having dropt himselfe a little dry, he began to bluster out a storme of rebellious resistance, till they becalmed his pelring chafe with their pelting of pibles at him, after ward leading him as they list to the governour. These people be of a kind and affable disposition, yet are they very warie with whom they strike hands in friendship: nothing is more hatefull to them than a churlish disposition, so likewise is dissimulation: he that speakes seldome, and opportunely, being as good as his word, is the only man they love. The *Spaniard* they say is all one *Aramouse* (viz. all one as a dog) the *French man* hath a good tongue, but a halfe heart: The *English* man

all one speak, all one heart; wherefore they more approve of them than of any Nation: garrulitie is much condemned of them, for they utter not many words, speake seldome, and then with such gravitie as is pleasing to the eare: such as understand them not, desire yet to heare their emphaticall expressions, and lively action; such is the milde temper of their spirits that they cannot endure oburgations, or scouldings. An *Indian Sagamore* once hearing an *English* woman scould with her husband, her quicke utterance exceeding his apprehension, her active lungs thundering in his eares, expelled him the house, from whence he went to the next neighbour, where he related the unseemelineffe of her behaviour; her language being strange to him, he expressed it as strangely, telling them how she cryed Nannana Nannana Nannana Nan, saying he was a great foole to give her the audience, and no correction for usurping his charter, and abusing him by her tongue. I have beene amongst diverse of them, yet did I never see any falling out amongst them, not so much as crosse words, or reviling speeches which might provoke to blowes. And whereas it is the custome of many people in their games, if they see the dice runne crosse, or their cards not answer their expectations, what cursing and swearing, what imprecations, and raylings, fightings and stabbings oftentimes proceede from their testy spleene: How doe their blustering passions make the place troublesome to themselves and others? But I have knowne when foure of these milder spirits have sit downe staking their treasures, where they have played foure and twenty houres, neither eating drinking or sleeping in the Interim, nay which is most to be wondered at, not quarreling, but as they came thither in peace, so they depart in peace: when he that had lost all his *wampompeage*, his house, his kettle, his Beaver, his hatchet, his knife, yea all his little all, having nothing left but his naked selfe, was as merry as they that won it: so in sports of activitie at foote-ball, though they play never so fiercely to outward appearance, yet anger-boyling blood never streames in their cooler veines; if any man be throwne, he laughes out his foyle, there is no seeking of revenge, no quarrelling, no bloody noses, scratched faces, blacke eyes, broken shinnes no brused members, or crushed ribs, the lamentable effects of rage; but the goale being wonne, the goods on the one side lost, friends they were at the foot ball, and friends they must meet at the kettle. I never heard yet of that *Indian* that was his neighbours homicide or vexation by his malepart, saucy, or uncivill tongue:

laughter in them is not common, seldome exceeding a smile, never breaking out into such a lowd laughter, as doe many of our *English*. Of all things they love not to be laugh't at upon any occasion; if a man be in trade with them, and the bargaine be almost struck, if they perceiue you laugh, they will scarce proceed, supposing you laugh because you have cheated them: the *Crocodiles* teares may sooner deceive them, than the *Hienas* smiles: although they be not much addicted to laughter, yet are they not of a dumpish sad nature, but rather naturally chearefull: As I never saw a gigling *Democrite*, so I never saw a teare-dropping *Heraclete*, no disaster being so prevalent as to open the flood-gate of their eyes, saving the death of friends, for whom they lament most exceedingly.

CHAP. VIII.

Of their hardinesse.

FOR their hardinesse it may procure admiration, no ordinary paines making them so much as alter their countenance; beate them, whip them, pinch them, punch them, if they resolve not to whinch for it, they will not; whether it be their benumbed insensibleness of smart, or their hardie resolutions, I cannot tell: it might be, a *Perillus* his Bull, or the disjoynting racke might force a roare from them, but a Turkish drubbing would not much molest them: and although they be naturally much afraid of death, yet the unexpected approach of a mortall wound by a Bullet, arrow, or sword strikes no more terrour, causes no more exclamation, no more complaint, or whinching, than if it had bin a shot into the body of a tree; such wounds as would be suddaine death to an *English* man, would be nothing to them. Some of them having been shot in at the mouth and out under the eare, some shot in the breast, some run thorough the flanks with Darts, and other many desperate wounds which either by their rare skill in the use of vegetatives, or diabolical charms they cure in short time. Although their hardinesse beare them out in such things wherein they are sure death will not ensue, yet can it not expell the feare of death, the very name and thought of it is so hideous to them, or any thing that presents it, or threatens it, so terrible; insomuch that a hundred of them will run from two or three Guns, though they know they can but dispatch two or three at a discharge, yet every man fearing it may be his lot to meete with his

last, will not come neare that in good earnest, which he dare play withall in jest, To make this good by a passage of experience. Three men having occasion of trade amongst the *Westerne Indians*, went up with some such commodities as they thought most fit for trades to secure their person they tooke a Carbine, two Pistoles and a sword, which in outward shew was not great resistance to a hundred well skilled bowmen : The *Indians* hearing their guns making a thundring noyse, desired to singe one of them, and see it discharged into a tree, wondring much at the percussion of the bullet, but they abiding two or three dayes, the guns were forgotten, and they began to looke at the oddes being a hundred to three, whereupon they were animated to worke treason against the lives of these men, and to take away their goods from them by force ; but one of the *English* understanding their language, smelt out their treachery, and being more fully informed of their intent by the *Indian* woman who had more pittie, he steps to their King, and hailing him by the long haire from the rest of his counsell, commanded him either to go before him and guide him home, or else he would there kill him. The Sagamore seeing him so rough, had not the courage to resist him, but went with him two miles ; but being exasperated by his men who followed him along, to resist, and go no further ; in the end he would not, neither for faire promises nor fierce threatnings, so that they were constrained there to kill him, which struck such an amazement and daunting into the rest of that naked crew, with the sight of the Guns, that though they might easily have killed them, yet had they not the power to shoot an arrow, but followed them yelling and howling for the death of their King forty miles ; his goods being left among them, he sent word by other *Indians*, that unlesse they sent him his goods again, which he there left, he would serve them as he served their King, whereupon they returned him his commodities with intreaty of peace, and promises of fairer trade if he came again. If these heartles *Indians* were so cowed with so slender an onset on their owne dunghill, when there were scarce six families of ours in the country, what need we now fear them being grown into thousands, and having knowledge of martiall discipline : in the night they need not to be feared, for they will not budg from their own dwellings for feare of their *Abamache* (the Devill) whom they much feare, specially in evill enterprizes ; they will rather ly by an *English* fire, than goe a quarter of a mile in the darke to their owne dwellings : but they are well freed from this scare-crow since the com-

ming of the *English*, and lesse care for his delusions : and whereas it hath beene reported that there are such horrible apparations, fearful roarings, thundering and lightning railed by the Devill to discourage the *English* in their sailing, I for mine own part never saw, or heard of any of these things in the Country: nor have I heard of any *Indians* that have lately beene put in feare, saving two or three and they worse scar'd than hurt, who seeing a Blackmore in the top of a tree, looking out for his way, which he had lost, surmised he was *Abamacho* or the devill, deeming all devils that are blacker than themselves; and being neare to the plantation, they posted to the *English*, and intreated their aide to conjure this Devill to his owne place, who finding him to be a poore wandring Black-moore, conducted him to his Master.

CHAP. IX.

Of their wondering at the first view of any strange invention.

THESE *Indians* being strangers to Arts and Sciences, and being unacquainted with the inventions, that are common to civilized people, are ravished with admiration at the first view of any such sight: They tooke the first Ship they saw for a walking Island, the Mast to be a tree, the saile white Clouds, and the discharging of Ordinance for Lightning and Thunder, which did much trouble them; but this thunder being over, and this moving Island stiedied with an Anchor, they manned out their cannowes to goe and picke Strawberries there, but being saluted by the way with a broad side. they cried out, what much hoggerie, so bigge walke, and so bigge speake, and by and by kill, which caused them to turn backe, not daring to approach till they were sent for. They doe much extoll and wonder at the *English* for their strange Inventions, especially for a Wind-mill, which in their esteeme was little lesse than the worlds wonder, for the strangeness of his whirking motion, and the sharp teeth biting the corn (as they tearme it) into such small peeces: they were loath at the first to come neere to his long armes, or to abide in so tottering a tabernacle, though now they dare goe anywhere so far as they have an *English* guide. The first plow-man was counted little better than a Iugler: the *Indians* seeing the plow teare up more ground in a day, than their Clamme shels could scrape up in a month, desired to see the workmanship of it, and viewing well the

coulter and share, perceiving it to be iron, told the plowman, hee was almost *Abamacho*, almost as cunning as the Divell; but the fresh supplies of new and strange objects hath lessen'd their admiration, & quickned their inventions, and desire of practising such things as they see, wherein they expresse no small ingenuity, and dexterity of wit, being neither furthered by art, or long experience. It is thought they would soone learne any mechanicall trades, having quicke wits, understanding apprehensions, strong memories, with nimble inventions and a quicke hand in using the Axe or Hatchet, or such like tooles: much good might they receive from the *English*, and much might they benefit themselves, if they were not strongly fettered in the chaines of idlenesse; so as they had rather starve than worke, follow no employments, saving such as are sweetned with more pleasures and profit than paines or care, and this is indeede one of the greatest accusations that can be laid against them, which lies but upon the men, (the women being very industrious:) but it may be hoped that good example; and good instructions may bring them to a more industrious and provident course of life. For already as they have learned much subtilty and cunning, by bargaining with the *English*, so have they a little degenerated from some of their lazie customes, and shew themselves more industrious. In a word to set them out in their best colours, they be wise in their carriage, subtle in their dealings, true in their promise, honest in defraying of their debts, though poverty constrainethem to be something long before, some having died in the *English* debt, had left Beaver by order of Will for their satisfaction: They be constant in friendship, merrily conceited in discourse, not luxuriously abounding in youth, nor dotingly froward in old age, many of them being much civilized since the *English* Colonies were planted, though but little edified in religion: They frequent often the *English* Churches, where they will sit soberly, though they understand not such hidden mysteries. They doe easily beleieve some of the History of the Bible, as the creation of the world, the making of man, with his fall: but come to tell them of a Saviour, with all the passages of the Gospel, and it exceeds so far their *Indian* beleeef, that they will cry out (*Pocanick*) *ideft*, is it possible? yet such is their conviction of the right way, that when some *English* have come to their houses, victuals being offered them, for getting to crave Gods blessing upon the creatures received, they have bin reproved by these, which formerly never knew what calling upon God meant: thus far for their naturall disposition, and qualities.

CHAP. X.

Of their Kings government, and Subjects obedience.

NOW for the matter of government amongst them: It is the custome for their Kings to inherite, the son alwayes taking the Kingdom after his fathers death. If there be no son, then the Queen rules, if no Queen, the next to the blood-royall; who comes in otherwise, is but counted a usurping intruder, and if his faire carriage beare him not out the better, they will soone unsceper him.

The Kings have not many Lawes to command by, nor have they any annuall revenewes; yet commonly are they so either feared or beloved, that half their Subjects estate is at their service, and their persons at his command: by which command he is better known than by any thing else. For though he hath no Kingly robes, to make him glorious in the view of his subjects, no dayly Guardes to secure his person, or Court-like attendance, nor sumptuous pallsaces; yet do they yeeld all submissive subjection to him accounting him their Sovereigne; going at his command, and comming at his becke, not so much as expostulating the cause, though it be in matters thwarting their wils: he being accounted a disloyall subject, that will not effect what his Prince commands. Whosoever is known to plot Treason or to lay violent hands on his lawfull King, is presently executed. Once a yeare he takes his progresse, accompanied with a dozen of his best subjects to view his Country, to recreate himselfe, and establish good order. When he enters into any of their houses, without any more complement, he is desired to sit downe on the ground; (for they use neither stooles nor cushions) and after a little respite, all that be present, come in, and sit downe by him, one of his Seniors pronouncing an Oration gratulatory to his Maiesty for his love, and the many good things they enioy under his peaceful government. A King of large Dominions hath his viceroys, or inferiour kings under him, to agitate his State-affaires, and keepe his Subjects in good decorum. Other Officers there be, but how to distinguish them by name is some-thing difficult: For their Lawes, as their evill courses come short of many other Nations, so they have not so many lawes, though they be not without some, which they inflict upon notorious malefactors, as Traytors to their Prince, inhumane murderers, and

they have nothing to steale worth the life of a man, therefore they have no law to execute for trifles, a subject being precious in the eye of his prince, where men are so scarce. A malefactor having deserved death, being apprehended, is brought before the king, & some other of the wisest men, where they enquire out the originall of a thing: after proceeding by aggravation of circumstances, he is found guilty, and being cast by the lury of their strict inquisition, he is condemned, and executed on this manner: The Executioner comes in, who blind-folds the party, sets him in the publike view, and brains him with a *Tamabauke* or Club; which done, his friends bury him. Other means to restraime abuses they have none, saving admonition or reproofe; no whippings, no prisons, Stockes, Bilowes, or the like.

CHAP. XI. Of their Marriages.

NOW to speake something of their Marriages, the Kings or great *Powwows*, alias Coniurers, may have two or thre wives, but seldome use it. Men of ordinary Ranke, having but one: which disprooves the report, that they had eight or ten Wives apeece. When a man hath a desire to marry, he first gets the good-will of the maid or widdow, after, the consent of her friends for her part: and for him self if he be at his own disposing, if the king will the match is made, her dowry of *Wampompeage* payd, the King ioynes their hands with their hearts, never to part till death, unlesse shee prove a Whore; for which they may, & some have put away their wives, as may appeare by a story. There was one *Abamoeh* married a Wife, whom a long time he intirely loved above her deservings, for that she often in his absence entertained strangers, of which he was oftentimes informed by his neighbours: but he harbouring no sparke of ieaiousie, believed not their false informations (as he deemed them) being in a manner angry they should slander his wife, of whose constancy he was so strongly conceited: Along time did her whorish glazing & Syren-like tongue, with her subtle carriage, establish her in her husbands favour, till fresh complaints caused him to cast about, how to finde out the truth, & to prove his friends lyars, and his wife honest, or her a whore, and his friends true: whereupon he pretended a long journey to visit his friends, providing all accomtments for a fortnight: then telling his wife it would be so long before he could expect

his return, who outwardly sorrowed for his departure, but inwardly reioyced, that she should enjoy the society of her old *Lemman*; whom she sent for with expedition, not suspecting her Husbands plot, who lay not many miles off in the woods; who after their dishonest revelings, when they were in their midnight sleep, approacheth the Wigwam, enters the doore, which was neither barred nor lockt, makes a light to discover what he little suspected: but finding his friends words to be true, hee takes a good bastinado in his hand brought for the same purpose, dragging him by the haire from his usurped bed, so lamentably beating him, that his battered bones and bruised flesh made him a fitter subject for some skilfull Surgeon, than the lovely object of a lustfull strumpet: which done he put away his wife, exposing her to the curtesie of strangers for her maintenance, that so curtesan-like had entertained a stranger into her bosome.

CHAP. XII.

Of their worship, invocations, and conjurations.

NOW of their worships: As it is naturall to all mortals to worship something, so doe these people; but exactly to describe to whom their worship is chiefly bent, is very difficult; they acknowledge especially two, *Ketan* who is their good God, to whom they sacrifice (as the ancient heathen did to *Ceres*) after their garners bee full with a good crop: upon this God likewise they invoke for faire weather, for raine in time of drought, and for the recovery of their sick; but if they doe not heare them, then they verifie the old verse, *Fletere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo*, their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charmes, by which they bring to passe strange things, if wee may belecue the *Indians*, who report of one *Pissacannawa* that he can make the water burn, the rocks move, the trees dance, metamorphize himselfe into a flaming man. But it may be objected this is but *decepsio visus*. He will therefore doe more, for in Winter, when there is no greene leaves to be got, he will burne an old one to ashes, and putting those into the water, produce a new green leafe, which you shall not onely see, but substantially handle & carrie away; and make of a dead snakes skinn a living snake, both to be seene, felt, and heard; this I write but upon the report of the *In-*

ans, who confidently affirme stranger things. But to make manifest that by Gods permission, through the Devils helpe, their charmes are of force to produce effects of wonderment; An honest Gentleman related a story to me, being an eye-witnes of the same: A Pow-wow having a patient, with the stampe of a small tree run through his toote, being past the cure of his ordinary Surgery, betooke himselfe to his charmes, and being willing to shew his miracle before the *English* stranger, hee wrapt a piece of cloth about the foot of the lame man, upon that wrapping a Beaver skinne, through which he laying his mouth to the Beaver Skinne, by his sucking charmes he brought out the stumpe, which hee spat into a tray of water, returning the foot as whole as its fellow in a short time. The manner of their action in their conjuration is thus: The parties that are sicke or lame being brought before them, the Pow-wow sitting downe, the rest of the *Indians* giving attentive audience to his imprecations and invocations, & after the violent expression of many a hideous bellowing and groaning, he makes a stoppe, and then all the auditors with one voyce utter a short *Canto*; which done, the Pow-wow still proceeds in his invocations, sometimes roaring like a Beare, other times groaning like a dying horse, foaming at the mouth like a chafed bore, smiting on his naked brest and thighs, with such violence, as if he were mad; Thus will he continue sometimes halfe a day, spending his lungs, sweating out his fat, and tormenting his body in this diabolical worship; sometimes the devill for requitall of their worship, recovers the party, to nuzzle them up in their devilish Religion, In former time he was wont to carry away their wives and children, because hee would drive them to these Mattens, to fetch them againe to confirme their beliefe of this his much desired authority over them: but since the *English* frequented those parts, they daily fall from his colours; relinquishing their former fopperies, and acknowledge our God to be supream. They acknowledge the power of the *Englishmans* God, as they call him, because they could never yet have power by their conjurations to damnifie the *English* either in body or goods: and besides they say hee is a good God that sends them so many good things, so much good corne, so many cattell, temperate raines, faire seasons, which they likewise are the better for since the arrivall of the *English*: the times and seasons being much altered in seven or eight yeares, freer from lightning and thunder, long droughts, suddaine and tempestuous dashes of rain, and lamentable cold winters.

CHAP. XIII.

Of their Warres.

OF their Warres : Their old souldiers being swept away by the Plague which was very rife amongst them about 14. yeares agoe, and resting themselves secure under the *English* protection, they do not now practice any thing in martiall feats worth observation, saving that they make themselves Forts to flie into, if the enemies should unexpectedly assail them. These Forts some be forty or fifty foot square, erected of yong timber trees, ten or twelue foote high, rammed into the ground, with undermining within, the earth being cast up for their shelter against the dischargements of their enemies, having loope-holes to send out their winged messengers, which often deliver their sharpe and bloody embassies in the tawnie sides of their naked assailants, who wanting butting Rammes and battering Ordnances to command at distance, lose their lives by their too neare approachments. These use no other weapons in warre than bowes, and arrowes, saving that their Captaines have long speares, on which if they returne conquerours they carrie the heads of their chiefe enemies that they slay in the wars: it being the custome to cut off their heads, hands, and feete, to beare home to their wives and children, as true tokens of their renowned victorie. When they goe to their warres, it is their custome to paint their faces with diversitie of colours, some being all black as jet, some red, some halfe red and halfe blacke, some blacke and white, others spotted with divers kinds of colours, being all disguised to their enemies, to make them more terrible to their foes, putting on likewise their rich Iewels, pendants and Wampompeage, to put them in minde they fight not onely for their Children, Wives, and lives, but likewise for their goods, lands and liberties; Being thus armed with this warlike paint, the antique warriors make towards their enemies in a disorderd manner, without any souldier-like marching or warlike postures, being deafe to any word of command, ignorant of falling off, or falling on, of doubling rankes or files, but let fly their winged shaftments without cyther feare or wit; their Artillery being spent, he that hath no armes to fight, finds legs to run away.

CHAP. XVIII.

Their games and sports of activitie,

BVt to leave their warres, and to speake of their games, in which they are more delighted and better experienced spending halfe their dayes in gaming and lazing: They have two sorts of games, one called *Puim*, the other *Hub-bub*, not much unlike Cards and Dice, being no other than Lotterie. *Puim* is 50, or 60. small Bents of a foote long, which they divide to the number of their gamesters, shuffling them first between the palmes of their hands: he that hath more then his fellow is so much the forwarder in his game: many other strange whimsies be in this game: which would be too long to commit to paper. He that is a noted gamster, hath a great hole in his eare, wherein he carries his *Puims* in defiance of his antagonists. *Hub-bub* is five small bones in a small smooth Tray, the bones bee like a Die, but something flatter, blacke on the one side, and white on the other which they place on the ground, against which violently thumping the platter, the bones mount changing colours with the windy whisking of their hands too and fro: which action in that sport they much use, smiting themselves on the breast, and thighs, crying out, *Hub, Hub, Hub, Hub,*; they may be heard play at this game a quarter of a mile off. The bones being all blacke or white, make a double game; if three be of a colour and two of another, then they afford but a single game; foure of a colour, and one differing is nothing; so long as a man winns, he keeps the Tray: but if he loose, the next man takes it. They are so bewitched with these two games, that they will loose sometimes all they have, Beaver, Moose-skins, Kettles, Wampompeage, Mowhackies, Hatchets, Knives, all is confiscate by these two games. For their sports of activitie they have commonly but three or foure: as football, shooting running and swimming: when they play country against country, ther are rich Goales, all behung with Wampompeage, mowhackies, Beaver skins, and black Otter skinnies. It would exceede the beleefe of many to relate the worth of one Goale, wherfore it shall be nameles. Their Goales be a mile long placed on the sands, which are as even as a board; their ball is no bigger than a hand-ball, which sometime they mount in the Aire with their naked feete, sometimes it is swayed by the multitude; sometimes also it is two dayes before they get a Goale, then they marke the ground they winne, and beginne there the next day. Before they come to this sport, they paint themselves, even as when they goe to warre, in policy to

prevent future mischief, because no man should know him that moved his patience, or accidentally hurt his person, taking away the occasion of studying revenge. Before they begin their armes be disordered, and hung upon some neighbouring tree, after which they make a long scrowle on the sand, over which they shake loving hands, and with laughing hearts scuffle for victory. While the men play, the Boyes pipe, and the women dance and sing trophies of their husbands conquests; all being done, a feast summons their departure. It is most delight to see them play in smaller companies, when men may view their swift footemanship, their curious tossings of their Ball, their flouncing into the water, their lubber-like wrestling, having no cunning at all in that kind, one *English* being able to beate ten *Indians* at footeball. For their shooting they be most desperate marksmen for a point blanke object, and if it may bee possible *Cernicum oculos configere*, they will doe it, such is their celerity and dexterity in Artillery, that they can smite the swift running Hinde & nimble winged Pigeon without a standing pause or left eyed blinking; they draw their Arrows between the fore-fingers and the thumbe, their bowes be quicke, but not very strong, not killing above six or seaven score. These men shoot at one another, but with swift conveiance shunne the Arrow: this they doe to make them expert against time of warre. It hath been often admired how they can finde their Arrowes be the weedes as high as themselves, yet they take such perfect notice of the flight and fall, that they seldome lose any. They are trained up to their bowes even from their childhood; little boyes with Bowes made of little stickes and arrowes of great bents, will smite downe a peece of Tobacco pipe, every shoot, a good way off, as these *Indians* be good matke-men, so are they well experienced wher the very life of every creature lieth, and know wher to smite him to make him die presently. For their swimming it is almost naturall, but much perfected by continuall practice; their swimming is not after our *English* fashion of spread armes and legges, which they hold too tiresome, but like dogges, their armes before them cutting through the liquid with their right shoulder; in this manner they swimme very swift and far, either in rough or smooth waters, sometimes for their ease lying as still as a log; sometimes they will play the dive-doppers, and come up in unexpected places. Their children likewise be taught to swimme when they are very yong. For their running it is with much celeritie and continuance, yet I suppose there be many *English*

men who being as lightly clad as they are, would outrun them for a spurt, though not able to continue it for a day or dayes, being they be very strong winded, and rightly clad for a race.

CHAP. XV.

Of their huntings.

FOR their hunting, it is to be noted that they have no swift foote Grayhounds, to let slippe at the sight of the Deere, no deepe mouthed hounds, or senting beagles, to find out their desired prey; themselves are all this, w^ho in that time of the yeere, when the deer comes downe, having certain hunting houses, in such places where they know the Deer usually doth frequent, in which they keep their randevowes, their snares and all their accoutraments for that imploy-ment: when they get sight of a Deere, Moose or Beare, they study how to get the wind of him, and approaching within shot, stab their marke quite through, if the bones hinder not. The chiefe thing they hunt after is Deere, Mooses, & Bears: it grieues them more to see an *English* man take one Deere, than a thousand Acres of Land; they hunt likewise after Wolves, and wild Cats, Rackoones, Otters Beavers, Musquashes, trading both their Skins and flesh to the *English*. Besides their artillery, they have other devices to kil their game as sometimes hedges a mile or two miles long, being a mile wide at one end, and made narrower and narrower by degrees, leaving only a gap of fixe foote long, over against which, in the day time they lye lurking to shoot the Deere which comethrough that narrow gut: so many as come within the circumference of that hedge, seldome returne backe to leape over, unlesse they be forced by the chafing of some ravenous Wolfe, or sight of some accidentall passenger; in the night at the gut of this hedge, they set Deere traps, which are springs made of yong trees, and smooth wrought cords: so strong as it will toss a horse if he bee caught in it. An *English* Mare being strayed from her owner, and growne wild by her long sojourning in the Woods ranging up and down with the wild crew, stumbled into one of these traps which stopt her speed, hanging her like *Mahomet's* tombe, betwixt earth and heaven; the morning being come the *Indians* went to looke what good successe their Venison trapps had brought them, but seeing such a long scuttred Deere, prauince in their Meritotter, they bade her good morrow, crying out; what cheere what cheere *Englishmans* squaw horse; having no better epithite than to call her a woman horse, but being loath to kill her;

and as fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles, they posted to the *English* to tell them how the case stood or hung with their sq jaw horse, who unhorsed their Mare, and brought her to her former tameness, which since hath brought many a good foale, & performed much good service. In these traps Deeres, Moo-fes, Beares, Wolves, Cats, and Foxes, are often caught, for their Beavers and otters, they have other kinde of trapps, so ponderous as is unsupportable for such creatures, the massie burthen whereof either takes them prisoners, or expells their breath from their squised bodyes. These kinde of creatures would gnaw the other kind of traps asunder, with their sharpe teeth: these beasts are too cunning for the *English*, who seldom: or never catch any of them, therefore we leave them to those skilfull hunters whose time is not so precious, whose experience bought-skill hath made them practicall and usefull in that particular.

CHAP XVI.
Of their Fishings.

OF their fishing, in this trade they be very expert, being experienced in the knowledge of all baits, sitting sundry baits for severall fishes, and divers seasons; being not ignorant likewise of the removall of fishes, knowing when to fish in rivers, and when at rockes, when in Baies, and when at Seas: since the *English* came they be furnished with *English* hookes and lines, before they made them of their owne hempe more curiously wrought, of stronger materials than ours hooked with bone hookes: but laziness drives them to buy more than profit or commendations winnes them to make of their owne; they make likewise very strong Sturgeon nets with which they catch Sturgeons of twelve, fourteene, and sixteene, some eightene foote long in the day time; in the nighttime they betake them to their Burtchen Cannons, in which they carry a forty fathom line, with a sharpe bearded dart, fastned at the end thereof, then lighting a blazing torch made of Burtchen rinde, they weave it to and againe by their Cannon side, which the Sturgeon much delighted with, comes to them tumbling and playing, turning up his white belly, into which they thrust their lance, his backe being impenetrable; which done they haile to the shore their strugling prize. They have often recourse unto the rocks

whereupon the Sea beates in warme weather to looke out for sleepe Seales, whose oyle they much esteeme, using it for divers things. In summer they seldome fish any where, but in salt, in winter in the fresh water and ponds; in frosty weather they cut round holes in the yce, about which they wil sit like so many apes, on their naked breeches upon the congealed ice, catching of pikes, Pearches, Breames, and other sorts of fresh water fish.

CHAP. XVII.

Of their Arts and Manufactures.

OF their severall Arts and employments, as first in dressing of fall manner of skinnes, which they doe by scraping and rubbing, afterwards painting them with antique embroyderings in unchangeable colours, sometimes they take off the haire, especially if it be not killed in season. Their bows they make of a handsome shape, strung commonly with the sinewes of Mooles: Their arrowes are made of yong Eldern, feathered with feathers of Eagles wings and tailes, headed with brasle in shape of a heart or triangle, fastned in a slender peece of wood sixe or 8 inches long, which is framed to put loose in the pithy Elderne, that is bound fast for riving: their arrowes be made in this manner, because the arrow might shake from his head and be left behind for their finding, and the pile onely remaine to gaulle the wounded beast. Their cordage is so even, soft, and smooth, that it lookes more like silke than hempe; their Sturgeon nets be not deepe, nor above thirty or forty foote long, which in ebbing low waters they stake fast to the ground, where they are sure the Sturgion wil come, never looking more at it, til the next low water. Their Cannows be made either of *Pine trees*, which before they were acquainted wth *English* tooles they burned hollow, scraping them smooth with clam shels, & oyster-shels, cutting their outsidcs with stone hatchets: these boats be not above a foot and a half, or 2. feet wide, and twenty foot long. Their other *Cannows* be made of thin Birch-rines, close-ribbed on the inside with broad thin hoopcs, like the hoopcs of a Tub; these are made very light, a man may carry one of them a mile, being made purposely to carry from River to River, and Bay to Bay, to shorten Land passages. In these cockling fly-boates, wherein an *English* man can scarce sit without a fearfull tottering, they will venture to Sea, when an *English* shallop

dare not beare a knot of sayle; scudding over the overgrown waves as fast as a wind-driven ship, being driven by their padles: being much like battle doors; if a crosse waue (as is seldome) turn her keele up-side downe, they by swimming free her, and scramble into her againe.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of their Language.

OF their language which is only peculiar to themselves, not inclining to any of the refined tongues; Some have thought they might be of the dispersed *Jews*, because some of their words be near unto the *Hebrew*; but by the same rule, they may conclude them to be some of the gleanings of all Nations, because they have words which sound after the *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, & other tongues: Their Language is hard to learne, few of the *English* being able to speak any of it, or capable of the right pronounciation, which is the cheife grace of their tongue. They pronounce much after the Dipthongs, excluding *L* and *R*, which in our *English* Tongue they pronounce with as much difficulty, as most of the *Dutch* do *T* and *H*, calling a Lobster a *Nobstann*, Every Country doe something differ in their Speech, even as our Northerne people doe from the Southerne, and Westerne from them, especially the *Tarrenteanes*, whose tongues run so much upon *R*, that they wharle much in pronounciation. When any ships come neere the shore, they demand whether they be King *Charles* his *Torries*, with such a rumbling sound, as if one were beating an unbrac't Drum. In serious discourse our Southern *Indians* use seldome any short *Colloquiums*, but speak their minds at large, without any interjected interruptions from any. The rest giving diligent audience to his utterance; which done, some or other returns him as long an answer: they love not to speake *multa sed multum*, seldome are their words, and their deeds strangers. According to the matter in discourse, so are their acting gestures in their expressions, One of the *English* Preachers in a speciall good intent of doing good to their soules, hath spent much time in attaining to their language wherein he is so good a proficient, that he can speak to their understanding, and they to his: much loving and respecting him for his love & counsell. It is hoped that he may be an instrument of good amongst them. They love any man that can utter his mind in their words, yet are they not a little proud that they can speake the *English* tongue, u-

sing it as much as their owne, when they meete with such as can understand it, puzzling stranger *Indians*, which sometimes visit them from more remote places, with an unheard language.

CHAP. XIX.

Of their deaths, burials, and mourning.

Although the *Indians* be of lusty and healthfull bodies, not experimentally knowing the Catalogue of those health-wasting diseases which are incident to other Countries, as Feavers, Pleurifics, Callentures, Agues, Obstructions, Consumptions, Subfumigations, Convulsions, Apoplexies, Dropies, Gouts, Stones, Tooth-aches, Pox, Measels, or the like; but spin out the threed of their dayes to a faire length, numbering three-score, foure-score, some a hundred years, before the worlds universall summoner cite them to the craving Grave; but the date of their life expired, and deaths arrestment seazing upon them, all hope of recovery being past, then to behold & heare their heavy sobs, and deep-fetcht sighs, their grieve-wrung hands, & tear bedewed cheeks, their doleful cries, would draw tears from a adamantine eyes, that be but spectators of their mournfull Obsequies. The glut of their grieve being past, they comit the corps of their deceased friends to the earth, over whose grave is a long time spent many a briny tear, deep groan, & *Irish*-like howlings, continuing annuall mournings with a black stiffe paint on their faces: These are the mourners without hope, yet do they hold the immortality of the never dying soule, that it shall passe to the South-west *Elysium*, concerning which their *Indian* faith jumps much with the *Turkish Alchoran*, holding it to be a kind of Paradise, wherein they shall everlastingly abide, solacing themselves in odoriferous Gardens, fruitfull Corn-fields, green meadows, bathing their hides in the coole streams of pleasant Rivers, and shelter themselves from heat and cold in the sumptuous Pallaces framed by the skill of Natures curious contrivement; concluding that neither care nor pain shall molest them but that Natures bounty wil administer all things with a voluntary contribution from the overflowing storehouse of their *Elyzian* Hospital, at the portall whereof they say, lies a great Dog, whose churlish snarlings deny a *Pax intrantibus*, to unworthy intruders: Wherefore it is their custome, to bury with them their Bows and Arrows, & good store of their *Wampompague* and *Mowhacketts*; the one to affright that affronting

ring *Cerberus* the other to purchase more imense prerogatives in their Paradise. For their enemies and loose livers, whom they account unworthy of this imaginary happines, they say that they passe to the infernall dwellings of *Abamacho*, to be tortured according to the fictions of the ancient Heathen.

CHAP. XX.

Of their women, their dispositions, employments, usage by their husbands, their apparell, and modesty.

TO satisfie the curious eye of women-readers, who otherwise might thinke their sexe forgotten, or not worthy a record, let them peruse these few lines, wherein they may see their owne happinell, if weighed in the womans ballance of these ruder *Indians*, who scorne the tutorings of their wives, or to admit them as their equals, though their qualities and industrious deservings may justly claime the preheminance, and command better usage, and more conjugall esteeme, their persons and features being every way correspondent, their qualifications more excellent, being more loving, pittifull, and modest, mild, provident, and labourious than their lazy husbands. Their employments be many: First their building of houses, whose frames are formed like our garden-arbours, something more round, very strong and handsome, covered with close wrought mats of their owne weaving, which deny entrance to any drop of raine, though it come both fierce and long, neither can the piercing North winde finde a cranny, through which he can convey his cooling breath, they be warmer than our *English* houses; at the top is a square hole for the smokes evacuation, which in rainy weather is covered with a plaver; these bee such smoakie dwellings, that when there is good fires, they are not able to stand upright, but lie all along under the smoke, never using any stooles or chaires, it being as rare to see an *Indian* sit on a stoole at home, as it is strange to see an *English* man to sit on his heeles abroad. Their houses are smaller in the Summer, when their families be dispersed by reason of heat and occasions. In Winter they make some fifty or threescore foote long; forty or fifty men being inmates under one rooffe; and as is their husbands occasion, these poore rectonists, are often troubled like snailes, to carrie their houses on their backs, sometime to fishing places, other times to hunting-places, after that

to a planting place, where it abides the longest: another work is their planting of Corne, wherein they exceede our *English* husbandmen, keeping it so cleare with their Clamme-shell hooes, as if it were a garden rather than a corne-field, not suffering a choaking weed to advance his audacious head about their infant corne, or an undermining worme to spoile his spurnes. Their corne being ripe, they gather it, and drying it hard in the Sun, convey it to their barnes, which be great holes digged in the ground in forme of a brasle pot, seeled with rinds of trees, wherein they put their corne, covering it from the inquisitive search of their gormondizing husbands, who would eate up both their allowed portion, and reserved seed, if they knew where to finde it. But our hogges having found a way to unhindge their barne doores, and robbe their garners, they are glad to implore their husbands helpe to roule the bodies of trees over their holes, to prevent those pioners, whose theevery they as much hate as their flesh. Another of their employments is their Summer processions to get Lobsters for their husbands, wherwith they bait their hookes when they goe a fishing for Bass or Codfish. This is an every dayes walke, bee the weather cold or hot, the waters rough or calme, they must dive sometimes over head and eares for a Lobster, which often shakes them by their hands with a churlish nippe, and bids them adiew. The tide being spent, they trudge home two or three miles with a hundred weight of Lobsters at their backs, and if none, a hundred scoules meete them at home, and a hungry belly for two dayes after. Their husbands having caught any fish, they bring it in their boates as farre as they can by water, and there leave it: as it was their care to catch it, so it must be their wives paines to fetch it home, or fast: which done, they must dresse it and cooke it, dish it, and present it, see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships having filled their paunches, their sweete lullabies scramble for their scrapps. In the Summer these *Indian* women, when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime, they dry them to keepe for Winter, erecting scaffolds in the hot sun-shine, making fires likewise underneath them, by whose smoke the flies are expelled till the substance remaine hard and dry. In this manner they dry Bass and other fishes without salt, cutting them very thin to dry suddenly, before the flies spoile them, or the raine moist them, having a speciall care to hang them in their smoaky houses, in the night and dankish weather.

In Summer they gather flags, of which they make Mats for hou-

les, and Hempe and Rushes, with dying stufte of which they make curious baskets with intermixed colors and portraictures of antique Imagery: these baskets be of all sizes from a quart to a quarter, in which they carry their luggage. In Winter they are their husbands Caterers, trudging to the Clamm bankes for their belly timber, and their porters to lugge home their Venison which their lazinesse exposes to the Wolves till they impose it upon their wives shoulders. They likewise sew their husbands shooes, and weave coats of Turkie feathers; besides all their ordinary household drudgery which daily lies upon them, so that a bigge belly hinders no businesse nor a childbirth takes much time, but the yong infant being greased and footed, wrapt in a Beaver skin, bound to his good behaviour with his feete up to his bumme, upon a board two foot long and one foot broad, his face exposed to all nipping weather, this little *Pappoose* travels about with his bare footed mother, to paddle in the Ice Clamm banks after three or foure daies of age have sealed his passage-board and his mothers recovery. For their carriage it is very civill, smiles being the greatest grace of their mirth; their musicke is lullabies to quiet their children, who generally are as quiet as if they had neither spleene or lungs. To heare one of these *Indians* unscene, a good eare might easily mistake their untaught voyce for the warbling of a well tuned instrument. Such command have they of their voices. These womens modesty drives them to weare more clothes than their men, having alwayes a coate of cloath or skins wrapt like a blanket about their loynes reaching down to their hams which they never put off in company, If a husband haue a mind, to sell his Wives Beaver petticoat, as sometimes he doth, she wil not put it off untill shee have another to put on: commendable is their mild carriage and obedience to their husbands, notwithstanding all this their customary churlishnesse and salvage inhumanity, not seeming to delight in frowns or offering to word it with their lords, not presuming to proclaime their female superiority to the usurping of the least title of their husbands charter, but rest themselves content under their helpless condition, counting it the womans portion: since the *English* arrivall comparison hath made them miserable, for seeing the kind usage of the *English* to their wives, they doe as much condemne their husbands for unkindnes, and commend the *English* for their love. As their husbands commending themselves for their wit in keeping their wives industrious, doe condemne the *English* for their folly in spoiling good working creatures. These women

resort often to the *English* houses, where *pares cum paribus congregata*, in Sex I meane, they doe somewhat ease their misery by complaining and seldom part without a reliefe: If her husband come to seeke for his *Squaw*, and beginne to bluster, the *English* woman betakes her to her armes, which are the warlike Ladle, and the scalding liquors, theatning blistering to the naked runaway, who is soone expelled by such liquid comminations. In a word to conclude this womans history, their love to the *English* hath deserved no small esteeme, ever presenting them something that is either rare or desired, as Strawberries, Hurtleberries, Rasberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, Plums, Fish, and other such gifts as their poore treasury yeelds them. But now it may be that his relation of the churlish and inhumane behaviours of these ruder *Indians* towards their patient wives may confirme some in the beleife of an aspersiō, which I have often heard men cast upon the *English* there, as if they should learne of the *Indians* to use their wives in the like manner, and to bring them to the same subiection, as to sit on the lower hand, and to carry water, and the like drudgerie: but if my owne experience may outballance an ill-grounded scandalous rumour, I doe assure you upon my credit and reputation that there is no such matter, but the women finde there as much love, respect, and ease, as here in old *England*. I will not deny, but that some poore people may carry their owne water, and doe not the poorer sort in *England* doe the same witnesse your *London* Tankerd-bearers, and your country cottagers. But this may well bee knowne to be nothing, but the rancorous venom of some that beare no good will to the plantation. For what neede they carry water, seeing every one hath a Spring at his doore or the Sea by his house: Thus much for the satisfaction of women, touching this entrenchment upon their prerogative, as also concerning the relation of these *Indian* Squawes.

Because many have desired to heare some of
 he Natives language, I have here inserted a small *Nomenclator*,
 with the names of their chiefe *Kings, Rivers, Moneths, and Daies*,
 whereby such as have insight into the Tongues, may know to what language
 it is most incliaing; and such as desire it as an unknowne Lan-
 guage onely, may reape delight, if they can
 get no proof.

A		<i>Connu</i>	good night to you:
<i>Aberginian</i>	an Indian	<i>Companu sin</i>	good morrow
<i>Abamocbo</i>	the divell	<i>Coeptor</i>	ice
<i>Aunum</i>	a dog	D	
<i>Ausupp</i>	a Rackoone	<i>Dortaguck</i>	the back bone
<i>Ausobau nouc hoc</i>	a Lobster	<i>Docke taugh he necke</i>	what is your name
<i>Affawog</i>	will you play	E	
<i>A saw up</i>	to morrow	<i>Et chossucke</i>	a knife
<i>Afcofcoi</i>	(nocke green	<i>Eat chumais</i>	Indian corn
<i>Ausomma petuc qua-</i>	give me some bread	<i>Eans causu ke</i>	a fathoms
<i>Appepes nam aug</i>	when I see it I wil tell	<i>Easu rommos quocke</i>	half a skin of heaver
	you my mind	<i>Epimetsis</i>	much good may your
<i>Anno ke nugge</i>	a sieve	F is never used.	meat do you
<i>An nu ocke</i>	a bed	G	
<i>Antbu wompoche</i>	to day	<i>Gettoquaser.</i>	the great toe
<i>Appause</i>	the morn	<i>Genehuncke</i>	the fore finger
<i>Afcom quom pauput</i>	thankes bee given to	<i>Gettoquacke</i>	the knees
<i>chim</i>	God	<i>Gettoquan</i>	the knuckles
B		<i>Gettoquan</i>	the thumb
<i>Bequoquo</i>	The head	<i>Gegnewan og</i>	let me see
<i>Bisquant</i>	the shoulder bones	H	
C		<i>Haha</i>	yes
<i>Chesco kean</i>	you lie	<i>Hoc</i>	the body
<i>Commouton kean</i>	you steale	<i>Hamucke</i>	almost
<i>Cram</i>	to kill	<i>Hub tub hub</i>	come come come
<i>Chicka chava</i>	kisse my arse hole	<i>Haddo quo dunna mo-</i>	where did you buy
<i>Co wimms</i>	sleepes	<i>quonass</i>	that
<i>Cocam</i>	the navell	<i>Haddogoe weage</i>	who lives here
<i>Cos</i>	the nailes	I	
<i>Conomina</i>	a spoon	<i>Ifattonancise</i>	the bread
<i>Cossaquos</i>	bow and arrows	<i>Icattop</i>	faint with hunger
<i>Cone</i>	the Sun	<i>Icarttoquam</i>	very sleepy
<i>Cotattup</i>	I drink to you	K	
<i>Coctop</i>	will you drinke To-	<i>Kean</i>	I
	baco	<i>Keisseanchacke</i>	back of the hand
<i>Connuck sommona</i>	It is almost night		

Ksita
Kawkenog wampompe-
age

Kagmatcheu
Ketottug
Kenie
Kettotancse
Kekechoy

L is not used.

M

Matchet
Mattamoi.
Mitchin
Misquantum
Mauncheake
Matta
Meseig
Mamanock
Matchanne
Matrone
Mepereu
Mattickeu
Mettofsowset
Metofaunige
Misquish
Moboc
Menisowbock
Mocossa
Marchanni
Monacus
Manchops
Monakinne
Mawcus finnus
Matchemauguot
Muskani
Menota
Meatbis
Mawpaw
Mawnaucot
Mutcheou
Monosketenog
Mowkett
Matchet wequon
Matta ka tau causha-
na

Mowbachu

N
Nuncomper

it hurts me
let me see mony

will you eat meat
a whetstone
very sharp
lend me mony
much paine

iris naught
to die
meat
Very angry
begon
no
haire
the eye bree
the nose
the lips
the teeth
the shoulders
the little toe
the little finger
the veins
the wast
the genitals
the black of the naile

very sick
bowes and arrowes
sit down
a coat
a pair of shooes
it stinketh
a bone
a basket
be meiry
it snowes
very strong
a very poore man
whats this
the breech
very blunt
will you not trade

Indian gold

a boy

Nickquam

Nean

Nippe

Nafamp

Nora

Nisquan

Noenafet

Nabenan

Niccone

Naw naunidge

Naper

Nitchicke

Notoquap

Nogcus

Nobpaw nocke

Ne quaw

Ne top

Nonmia

Noei ntrop

Nawbaa nissis

Noei panketau

Nenerab ba

Noei comquoche

Ne paupe

No ottut

Necantub hau

Noewamma

Noeshaw

Nitka

Netchaw

Notonquous

Nenomous

Nau mau nai

Taunaia

No einshom

Nemnis

Nenimma nequitra ra
aucha

Nees nu ca su ake

Notelumoi

Negacangbi

Ne buke quan

Noe winyah

Naut seam

Noe wammaw aise

Net noe whaw missu

a maid
you
water
pottage
fix
the elbow
the third toe
a Turkey
a Black bird
the middle finger

the arme
the hand
the skin
the heart
the brest bone
the thighes
a friend
give me
how do you
farewell
by and by kill
Ile fight with you
a cod fish

stand by
a great journey
no such matter
he laugheth
a father
a mother
a brother
a kinsman
a kinswoman
my sonne
my daughter
give me corn
take it
give me a span of any
thing.

a fathom
a little strong
lend me
adieu
come in
much weary
I love you
a man of a middle sta-
ture

Onack

O
Ottucke
Ocone
Oquan
Ottump
Ottommaocke
Ottannapeake
Octorucke
Oceasu
Vnquagh saw au
Ontoquos

P
Pow-wow
Bettafinna

Pooke
Pappouse
Petucquanocke
Picke
Ponesanto
Papowne
Pequas
Pausochu
Peamissin
Peacumshis
Pokitta
Petogge
Paucafn
Pausawmisofu
Peunetanmoocke
Pefissu
Paussepissoi
Pouchshau
Poebugetaas
Rouffu

Q
Quequas nummos
Quequas nina
Quag quosh
Quenobpawuncke
Quenops
R is never used

S
Sagamore
Sachem
Sannup
Squaw
Squitta

a Deere
a Deere skinne
the heale
a bow
Tobaeco
the chinne
the throate
halfe a quarter
you are cunning
a Wolfe

a conjurer or wizard
give me a pipe of Tobacco
Colts-foote
a childe
bread
a pipe
make a fire
winter
a Foxe
a little journie
a little
worke hard
smoake
a bagge
a quarter
halfe a fathome
much pray
a little man
the sunne is rising
it is brokn
you burne
a big bellied woman

what cheare
it is almost day
make haste
a stoole
be quiet

a king
idem
a man
a woman
a fire sparke

Saggig
Seasicke
Shannucke
Skepcos
Sickcubecke
Supskinge
Socottocanus
Squebincke
Sicaw quant
Sis sau causke
Suppiske
Seat
Seascep
Suckis suacke
Sequan
Soekepup
Sis
Squi
Swansaw suacke
Sawampeage
Succomme
Sasketupe

T
Taubut ne an bee
Tantacum
Tapin
Titta
Tahanyah
Tonagus
Tannicke
Thaw
Tabaseat
Tasse che quonunch
Tanokete naum
Tanissin may
Tanhettappin
Tonocco wam
Tasis
Tockucke
Tow wow
Tom maushew
Tookeysin
Titto hean I cotogum

Tau kequam
Taub coib

V
Vhepemonous

a Basse
a rattle snake
a Squerill
the eyes
the necke
the wrist bones
the breast bone
blood
the hammes
the shinnes
ankle bones
the foote
a ducke
a clam
the summer
he will bite
come out
red
3 fathomes
very weake
I will eate you
a great man

Thanks heartily
beate him
goe in
I cannot tell
what newes
the eares
a crannie
the calfe of the legge
the sole of the foote
the instep
whether goe you
which is the way
where live you
where have you bin
a paire of stockins
a hatchet
a sister
a husband
enough sleepe
do you nod and sleepe

very heavy
it is very cold

the breast bone

Vnheshtio

Vnkefheto
W
Wampompege
Winnet
Web.
Wigwam
Wamott
Wbenan
Whauksis
Wampatuoke
Wappiske
Wboe nuncke
Wappinne
Wawtom
Wompoy
Waooy
Waacob
Wekemawquot.

will you truck.
 Indianmony.
 very good
 a wife.
 a house
 enough
 the tongue
 a Fox
 a Goose
 the belly
 a ditch
 the wind
 understand you
 white
 the sun is down
 the day breaks
 it smells sweet.

Weneikinne
Wbissu bochuck
Wawnew

Woenaunta
Wampoca
Wawmauseu
Weneicu
Weitagcone
Wawnauco
 X never used

it is very handsome
 the kettle boileth
 you have lost your
 way.
 it is a warm summer.
 to morrow.
 an honest man
 a rich man
 a cleare day
 yesterday

Y
Yeips
Taus
Taugh
Tough yough
Toakes

fit downe
 the sides
 there
 now
 lice

The number of twenty.

<i>Aquit</i>	1	<i>Ocqinta</i>	6	<i>Apponna quit</i>	11	<i>Apponaquinta</i>	16
<i>Nees</i>	2	<i>Enotta</i>	7	<i>Apponees</i>	12	<i>Appononatta</i>	17
<i>Nis</i>	3	<i>Sonaskes</i>	8	<i>Apponis</i>	13	<i>Apponsonaske</i>	18
<i>Toaw</i>	4	<i>Assaquoquin</i>	9	<i>Appoyowm</i>	14	<i>Apponafquoquin</i>	19
<i>Abbona</i>	5	<i>Piocke</i>	10	<i>Apponobonna</i>	15	<i>Neemischicke</i>	20

The Indians count their time by nights, and not by dayes : as followeth.

<i>Sawup</i>	1 sleep	<i>Nequitra ta sucgunnocquock</i>	6 sleeps
<i>Ifugunnocquock</i>	2 sleeps	<i>Enotta ta sucgunnocquock</i>	7 sleeps
<i>Sucgunnocquock</i>	3 sleeps	<i>Soefic ta sucgunnocquock</i>	8 sleeps
<i>Toawgunnocquock</i>	4 sleeps	<i>Pausa quoquia sucgunnocquock</i>	9 sleeps
<i>Abonetta ta sucgunnocquock</i>	5 sleeps	<i>Pawgo gunnocquock</i>	10 sleeps

How they call their moneths.

<i>A quit-appause</i>	1 moneth	<i>Nap nappona appause</i>	15 moneths
<i>Nees-appause</i>	2 moneths	<i>Nap napocquint appause</i>	16 moneths
<i>Nis-appause</i>	3 moneths	<i>Nap nap enotta appause</i>	17 moneths
<i>Toaw appause</i>	4 moneths	<i>Napsoe sic appause</i>	18 moneths
<i>Abonna appause</i>	5 moneths	<i>Nappanfoquoquin appause</i>	19 moneths
<i>Nequit appause</i>	6 moneths	<i>Neesnischicke appause</i>	20 moneths
<i>Enotta appause</i>	7 moneths	<i>Neesnischicke appon a quit ap-</i>	
<i>Sonaskes appause</i>	8 moneths	<i>pause</i>	21 moneths
<i>Assaquoquin appause</i>	9 moneths	<i>Neesnischicke apponees ap-</i>	
<i>Piocke appause</i>	10 moneths	<i>pause</i>	22 moneths
<i>Apponna quit appause</i>	11 moneths	<i>Neesnischicke apponis appause</i>	23 moneths
<i>Appon nees appause</i>	12 moneths	<i>Neesnischicke appoyowm ap-</i>	
<i>Appon nis appause</i>	13 moneths	<i>pause</i>	24 moneths
<i>Appon yowm appause</i>	14 moneths		

The names of the Indians, as they be divided into severall countries.

Tarrantens
Churchers
Aberginians
Narragansets

Pequants
Nipnets
Connectacuts
Mowhacks

The names of Sagamores.

Woenohagubham Arglice King John
Manrowompate Arglice King James
Mausquonond Igowam Sagamore
Gbisckatawbut Napanset Sagamore
Massawhoman Two Sagamores of
Woosenge Nipust
Nepawhamia Nannoponnacund
Asteco Nattonanite
Agotomowite Noenotchuock

Canonius Narraganset Sagamore
Osomeagen Sagamore of the Pequants
Kekut Petcutacut Sagamore
Pissacannus A Sagamore and most noted
Necromancer.
Sagamores to the East and North-East, bearing rule amongst the Churchers and Tarrantens.

The names of the noted Habitations.

Merrimack
Igowam
Tosbaum
Chobacco Anglice
Nabumkeake Salem
Saugua
Swampscot
Nabent
Winnimmet
Misham
Mishamut Charlestowne
Massachusetts Boston
Mistick
Pigouset Water towne
Napanset
Matampan
Pawtuxet Dorchester
Plymouth

Wheffagusum
Coniboset
Mannimeed
Soewampset
Simute
Amaskeage
Pemmiquid
Saketeboe
Piscaragua
Caunibek
Penopscot
Pemmiquid
Nawguor
Musheroquid
Nipnet
Whauchusets

At what places the Rivers of note.

Caunibek River
Merrimack River
Tchobacco River
Saugua River
Mistick River
Misham River
Napanset River
Wheffagusum River
Ludams Foord
Narragansets River
Musheroquid River
Hanniborne River
Connectacut River

FINIS.

3

